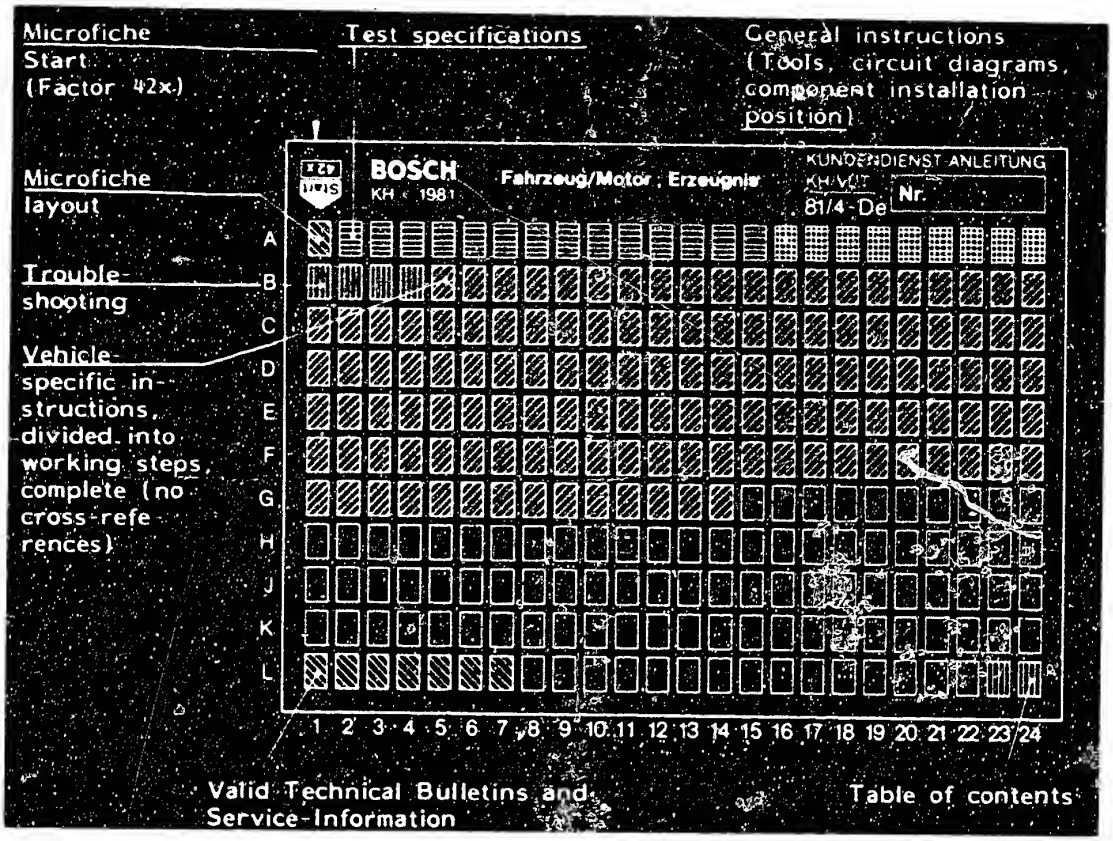
Microfiche layout



1. Read from left to right

2. Title of microfiche (appears on each coordinate)

E16	Product/assembly/test step Vehicle/engine	

Coordinate

3. Limits of section

Beginning | Mid-section | End | One-page section

4. Purely vehicle-specific passages in the text are marked with a vertical bar.

5. Reference to relevant working steps in the test specifications, e.g. coordinate C6.

C6

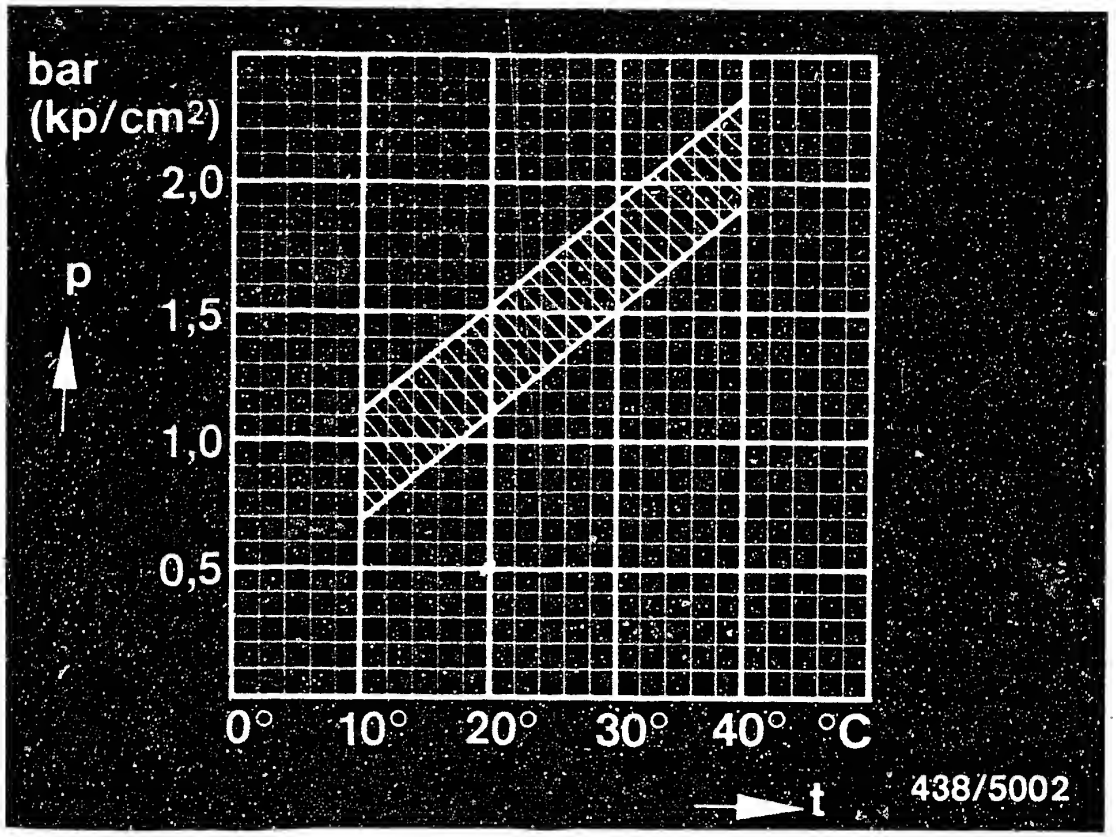
A1	Trouble-Shooting Plan	

1. Test specifications

1.1 Electric fuel pump

C1

Test step	Test specifications
Fuel delivery:	min. 750 cm^3/30 s

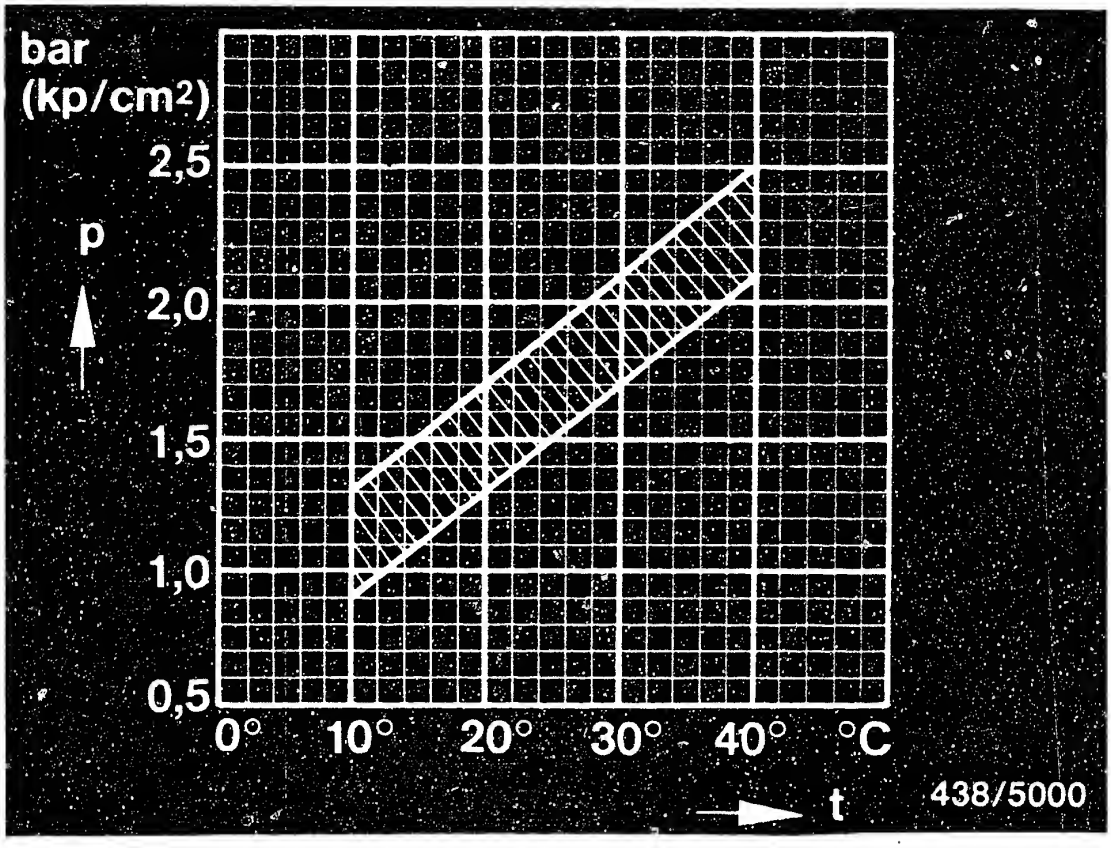


p = Control pressure (gauge pressure)
t = Ambient temperature

C9

1.2 Control pressure "cold"

Part No. of warm-up regulator: 0 438 140 064



p = Control pressure (gauge pressure)
t = Ambient temperature

C9

Control pressure "cold"

Part no. of warm-up regulator: 0 438 140 104
(version for intake-manifold-pressure-controlled full-load enrichment)

For testing, connect vacuum pump to intake-manifold-pressure connection of warm-up regulator.

Setting value: 465...600 mbar
(350...450 mmHg)

Test step	Test specifications*

C9

1.3 Control pressure "warm"
Part no. of warm-up regulator: 0 438 140 064

3.4...3.8 bar (3.5...3.9 kgf/cm²)

Control pressure "warm"
Part no. of warm-up regulator: 0 438 140 104
(version for intake-manifold-pressure-controlled full-load enrichment)

Test at atmospheric pressure (without vacuum)	2.5...2.9 bar (2.6...3.0 kgf/cm²)

For testing, connect vacuum pump to intake-manifold connection of warm-up regulator.

Setting value: 465...600 mbar (350...450 mmHg)	3.4...3.8 bar (3.5...3.9 kgf/cm²)

Leak test on full-load diaphragm
Maximum pressure drop from setting value: 100 mbar (75 mmHg) / 15 s

* Pressures in the test-specification table are given in bar (gauge pressure) and/or in kgf/cm² (gauge pressure).

Test step	Test specifications*
1.4 Primary pressure	**D9**
Part no. of fuel distributor: 0 438 100 053	
Checking value:	4.5...5.2 bar (4.6...5.3 kgf/cm²)
Setting value:	4.7...4.9 bar (4.8...5.0 kgf/cm²)
Part no. of fuel distributor: 0 438 100 113	
Checking value:	4.7...5.4 bar (4.8...5.5 kgf/cm²)
Setting value:	4.9...5.1 bar (5.0...5.2 kgf/cm²)
1.5 Leak test	**D17**
	with fuel accumulator
	0 438 170 010 / 0 438 170 029
Minimum pressure after 10 minutes:	2.0 bar (2.1 kgf/cm²) / 2.7 bar (2.8 kgf/cm²)
after 20 minutes:	1.7 bar (1.8 kgf/cm²) / 2.6 bar (2.7 kgf/cm²)
1.6 Injection valves:	**E15**
Part number: 0 437 502 018	
Opening pressure:	2.7...3.8 bar (2.8...3.9 kgf/cm²)
Part number: 0 437 502 012	
Opening pressure:	3.0...4.1 bar (3.1...4.2 kgf/cm²)

* Pressures in the test-specification table are given in bar (gauge pressure) and/or in kgf/cm² (gauge pressure)

1.7 Fuel distributor

F3

Comparative measurement of fuel deliveries.

Part no. of fuel distributor: 0 438 100 053

	Setting point	Max. allowable delivery
Idle	6.0 cm^3/min	6.8 cm^3/min
Part load	40.0 cm^3/min	43.0 cm^3/min
Full load	160.0 cm^3/min	175.0 cm^3/min

Part no. of fuel distributor: 0 438 100 113

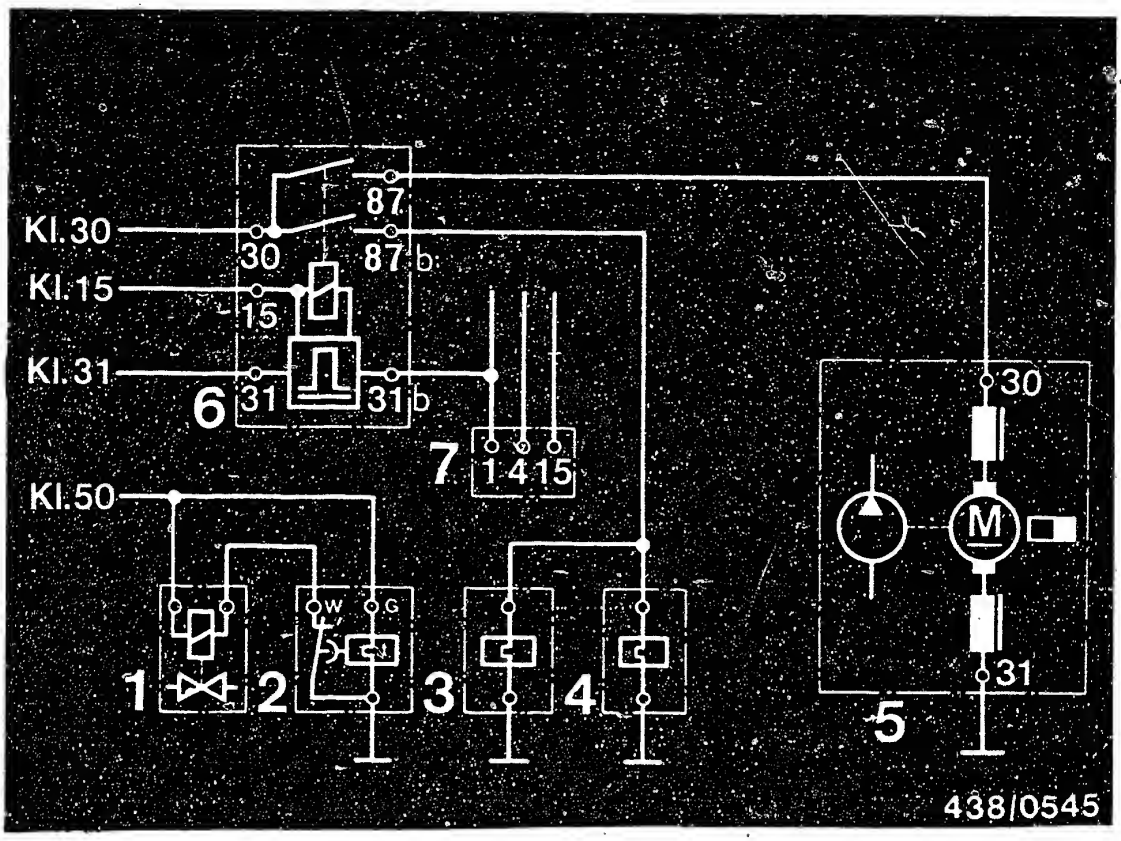
	Setting point	Max. allowable delivery
Idle	6.0 cm^3/min	6.7 cm^3/min
Part load	40.0 cm^3/min	43.0 cm^3/min
Full load	160.0 cm^3/min	175.0 cm^3/min

1.8 Idle adjustment

F14

Idle speed:

2.2 l engine	
Manually-shifted transmission	750...800 min^{-1}
Automatic transmission	900...950 min^{-1}
2.0 l engine	900...950 min^{-1}
CO concentration	1.5...2.5 % by vol.

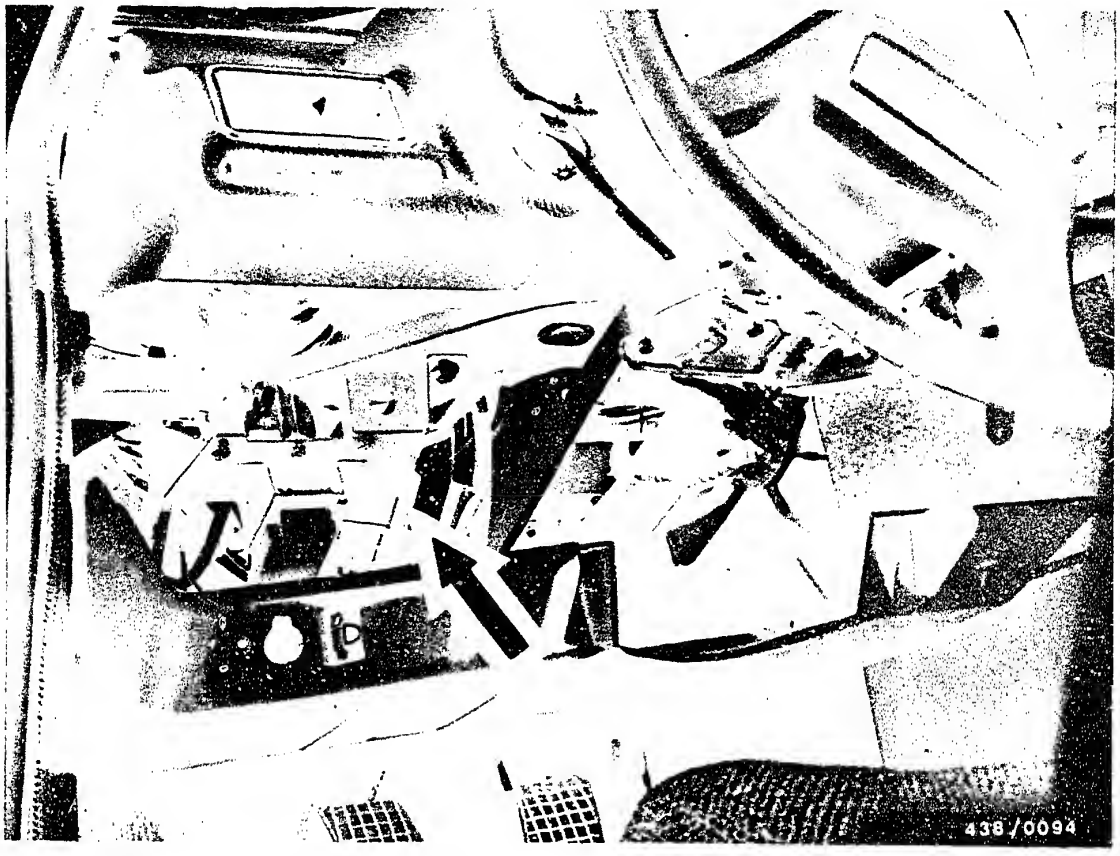


2. Electrical safety circuit

2.1 Circuit diagram

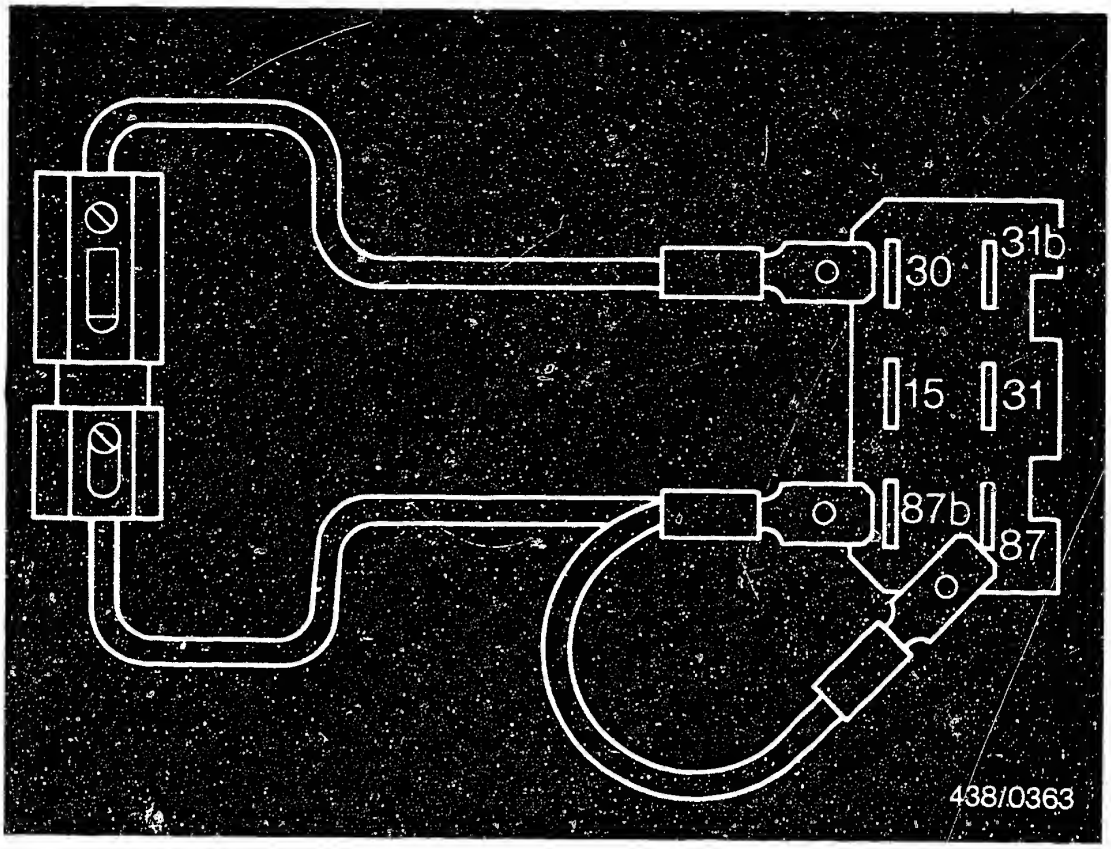
1 = Start valve
2 = Thermo-time switch
3 = Warm-up regulator
4 = Auxiliary-air device
5 = Electric fuel pump
6 = Electronic relay
7 = Ignition coil

The safety circuit employs an electronic relay which is triggered from terminal 1 of the ignition coil.



2.2 Bridging the safety circuit

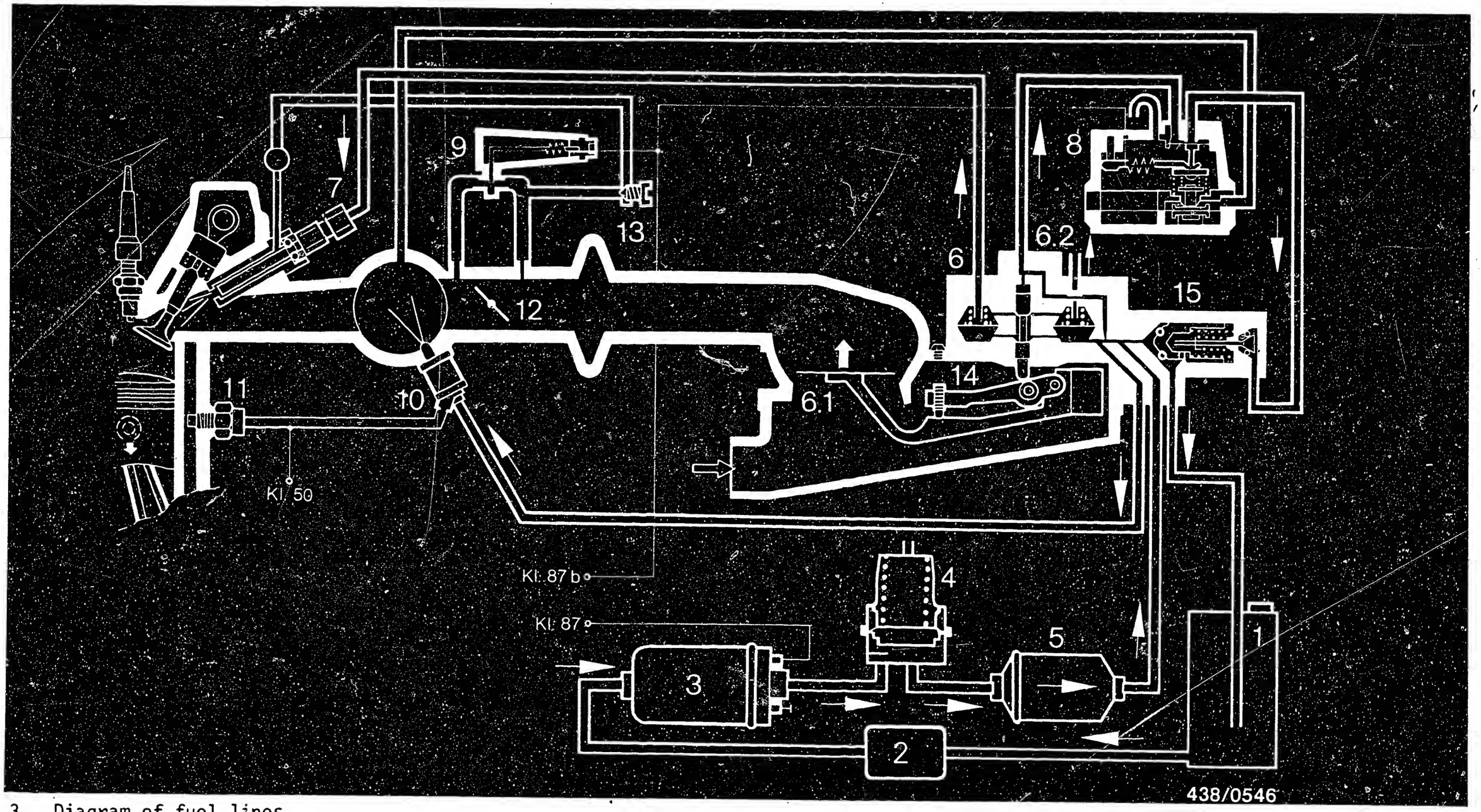
In order to carry out testing with the engine stationary, it is necessary to bridge the safety circuit.
To do this pull the electronic relay (arrow), positioned on the left hand side under the instrument panel, out of its base.



Connect contacts 87 and 87b with contact 30 in the base with a twin bridge.

Use connecting cable 1.5 mm² with fuse holder and 16 A fuse.

Electric fuel pump, warm-up regulator and auxiliary-air device are now supplied with battery voltage.



3. Diagram of fuel lines

1 = Fuel tank
2 = Prefilter
3 = Electric fuel pump
4 = Fuel pump
5 = Fuel filter
6 = Mixture-control unit
6.1 = Air-flow sensor
6.2 = Fuel distributor
7 = Injection valve
8 = Warm-up regulator
9 = Auxiliary-air device
10 = Start valve
11 = Thermo-time switch
12 = Throttle valve
13 = Idle-speed-adjusting screw (bypass)
14 = Idle-mixture screw
15 = Primary-pressure regulator with push valve

A11 Diagram of fuel lines — Peugeot 505 Ti 4-cyl. engine as from 1979 →

A12 Diagram of fuel lines — Peugeot 505 Ti 4-cyl. engine as from 1979 ←

4. General information

4.1 Introduction

The Peugeot vehicles 505 Ti and STi are supplied with 4-cylinder engine with K-Jetronic in the following designs:

European models:

with 2.0 l engine ZEJ	from 1979 model
with 2.2 l engine ZDJ	from 1981 model

This repair manual refers only to the above-mentioned vehicles and gives a concise description of the testing and adjustment operations to be performed on the vehicle on the K-Jetronic.
All the system components are dealt with in separate working steps with the corresponding test specifications.
In addition to this repair manual the appropriate testing and repair manuals will, of course, be issued for every other vehicle type equipped with the K-Jetronic.
The K-Jetronic differs from other known fuel-injection systems in terms of both construction and operation.
In order to be able to carry out the testing procedures described in this manual - and therefore to be able to assess the components - the K-Jetronic and its operation should be clearly understood. The essential points of the operation and construction of the K-Jetronic are described in Technical Instruction VDT-U 3/1 En.

When trouble-shooting the K-Jetronic, it is assumed that the ignition is in order and that the engine is in proper mechanical condition.

The individual test steps of this repair manual are detailed and self-contained. This permits direct trouble-shooting without having to go through the entire test program for each fault.

The trouble-shooting chart on Coordinates B 1 - B 4 is intended to make it easier to decide which test steps have to be carried out for certain faults.

According to the symptom stated by the customer or which you yourself have determined, select the possible cause in the trouble-shooting chart. The coordinate at the end of the cause column refers to the appropriate test step with the associated test specification.

Important note:

If any fuel connections are loosened, parts removed, also on the vacuum system, always use new seals when re-connecting or re-installing.

Ensure utmost cleanliness when working on the K-Jetronic. Fuel connections must be cleaned thoroughly on the outside before opening.

4.2 Design

The entire system of the K-Jetronic in these vehicle types corresponds, with the exception of the differences listed below, to the basic design as described in Technical Instruction VDT-U 3/1 En.

4.3 Differences:

- Fuel pre-filter (non-Bosch product) fitted up-stream of the electric fuel pump. When testing the electric fuel pump (fuel delivery test), any possible influence of the fuel pre-filter is to be taken into consideration.
- Electric fuel pump with replaceable non-return valve.
- Fuel accumulator with doubled storage volume (40 cm^3). The spring chamber is vented to the atmosphere.
- 4-cylinder-mixture-control unit with updraft air-flow sensor.
- Fuel distributor with adjustable differential-pressure valves. In this type of fuel distributor, screw plugs are situated adjacent to the fittings for the fuel-injection lines.
  This possibility for adjustment has only been introduced for production at the works. This does not result in any additional adjustment possibilities for the After-Sales Service Organization. For this reason, the fuel distributor is to be dealt with in precisely the same manner as the conventional model.
  The screw plugs must not be removed or loosened.

- Warm-up regulator with full-load enrichment.

- Injection valves with intake-air circulation.
  The idle-air quantity, determined by the bypass screw, is led to the injection valves via a distributor pipe. Through the air-guide sleeve the idle air flows along the injection valve into the intake manifold and is mixed with the atomized fuel.

- Vehicles with an air conditioner are equipped with an electric idle-air valve in the air bypass in order to stabilize the engine speed.
  The operation of the air valve should be borne in mind when adjusting the idle speed.

- Electrical safety circuit.
  The components electric fuel pump, warm-up regulator and auxiliary-air device are triggered by an electronic rotational-speed relay. This ensures, with the engine stopped and the ignition on, that the fuel pumps do not start to operate and the warm-up regulator and auxiliary-air device do not shut off prematurely.

5. Test equipment and tools

- Pressure tester KDJE-P 100 (previously KDEP 1034).
  For testing all fuel pressures and testing for leaks.

- Connecting-parts set KDJE-P 100/10 (previously KDEP 1034/10).
  For connecting pressure tester to the control-pressure port of the fuel distributor.

- Adjusting wrench KDEP 1035.
  For adjusting the idle-mixture-adjusting screw in the mixture-control unit (CO-adjustment).

- Guide ring KDEP 1040/10 (dia. 80 mm)
  For centering the air-flow sensor plate in the air-flow sensor.

- Tester for delivered quantity comparison KDJE-P 200 (previously KDJE 7451).
  For comparing the fuel delivered from the individual fuel-distributor outlets.

- Graduate (commercially available, capacity approx. 1.5 l)
  For measuring the delivery of the electric fuel pump.

- Electric connecting cable (test lead).
  KDJE 7450/70 for the direct connection of components to be tested, e.g. cold-start valve.

- Set of tools for the removal and fitting of idle-CO-anti-tamper device of air-flow sensor.
  (e.g. No. 131090 from the firm Cartool, Hans Schubert KG, Unterer Grasweg 88/D-8070 Ingolstadt).

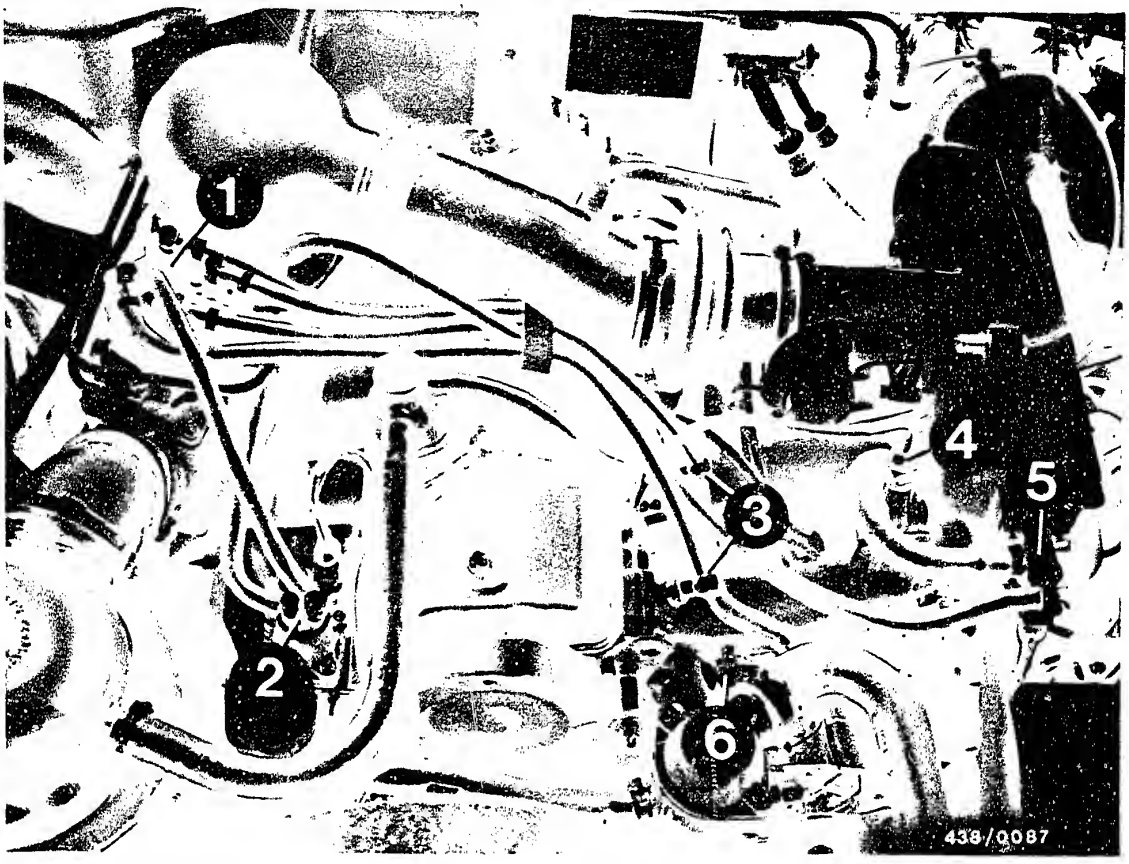
- Valve tester KDJE-P 400 (previously KDJE 7452).
  For testing the injection valves.

  Test media: Calibrating fluid (Shell K 30, Esso-Varsol, Shell Mineral Spirits 135) or
  Bosch, Part Designation VS 14942-CH
  Previously Part No. 5 973 340 650
  The Bosch calibrating fluid can be obtained in 5 l metal cans from the following supplier:
  Firma
  Oskar Gnamm GmbH & Co
  D-7531 Kämpfelbach-Bilfingen

Caution:
For safety reasons, never use normal gasoline or similar easily inflammable and combustible liquids.
Even with calibrating fluid, be sure to observe the local official regulations.

- Tachometer (commercially available)
  For idle-speed adjustment.
- CO meter (commercially available)
  For idle-speed CO adjustment.
- Vacuum pump (commercially available)
  For testing the warm-up regulators with full-load enrichment dependent on intake-manifold pressure, e.g. the vacuum hand-operated pump from

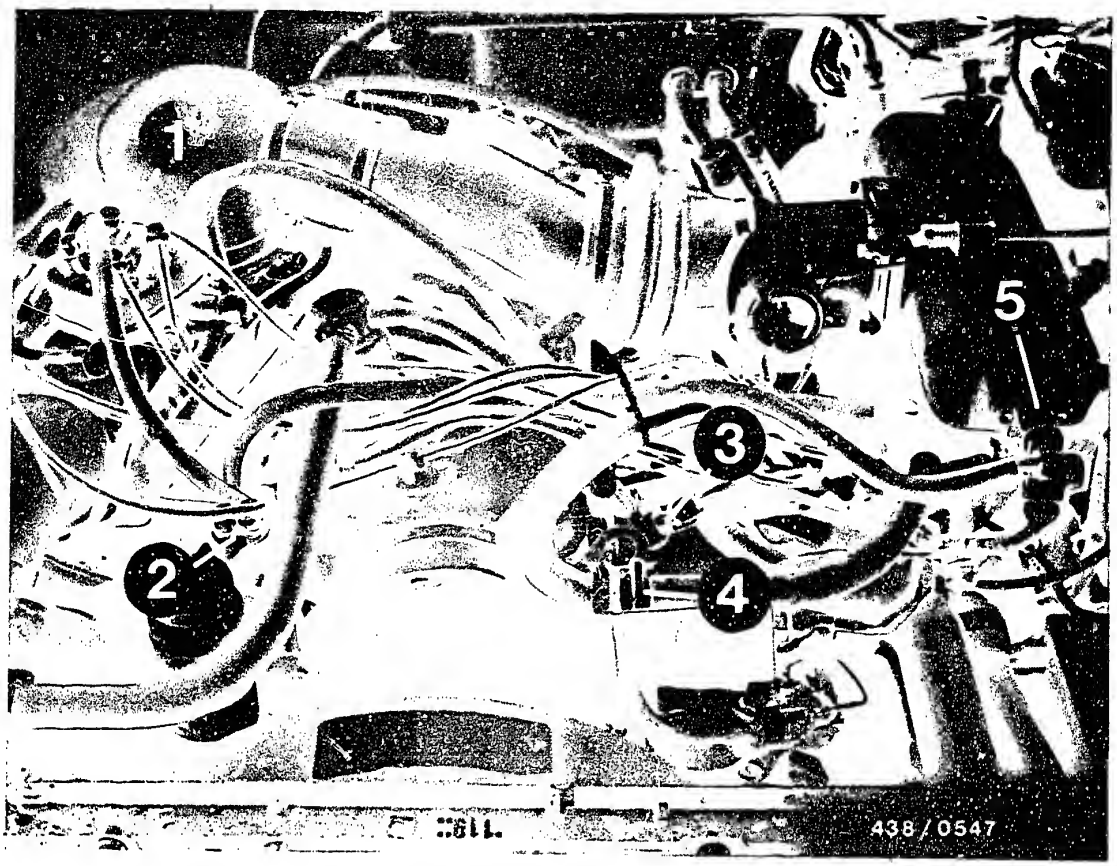
  Firma Korinth
  Ludwig-Kloos-Strasse 21
  6450 Hanau 7 (Steinheim)



1 = Mixture-control unit
2 = Warm-up regulator
3 = Injection valves
4 = Auxiliary-air device
5 = Start valve
6 = Thermo-time switch

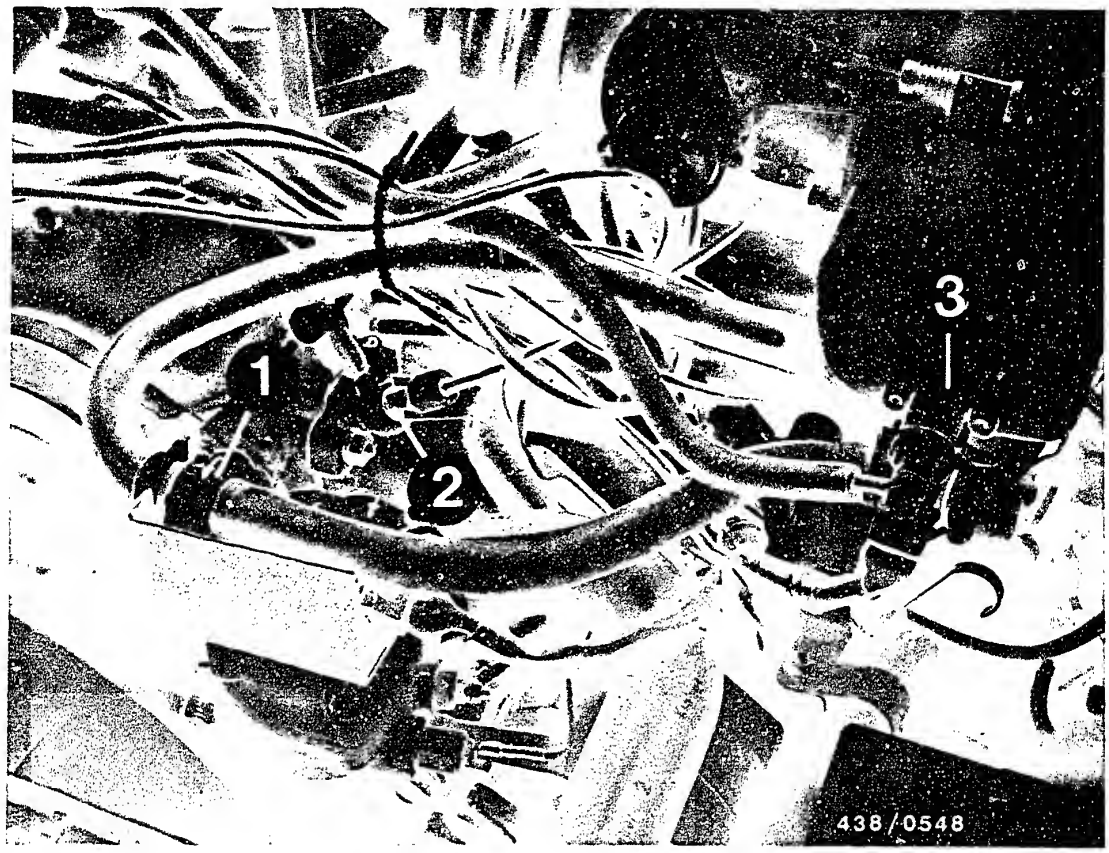
6. Installation position of individual components

6.1 Arrangement of components on the engine (as from 1979 model)



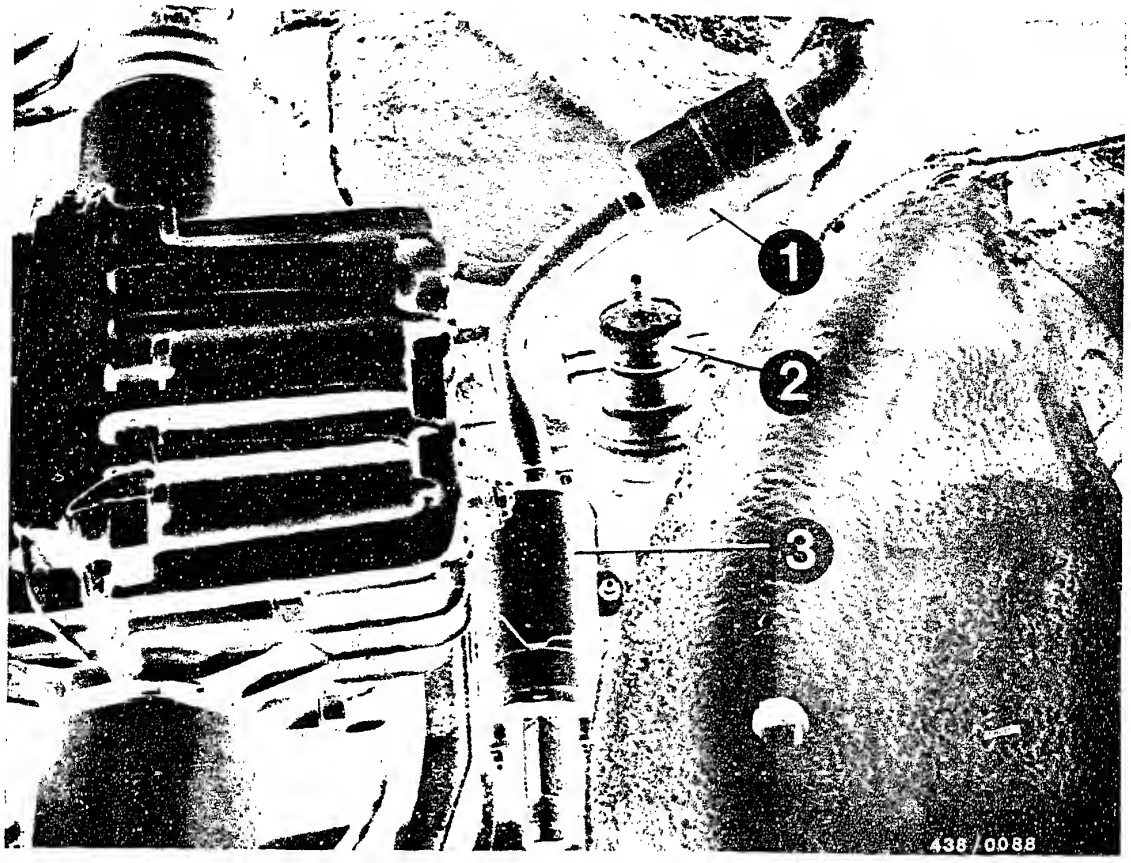
1 = Mixture-control unit
2 = Warm-up regulator
3 = Injection valves
4 = Auxiliary-air device
5 = Start valve

Arrangement of components on the engine
(as from 1981 model)



1 = Auxiliary-air device
2 = Injection valve with intake-air circulation
3 = Start valve

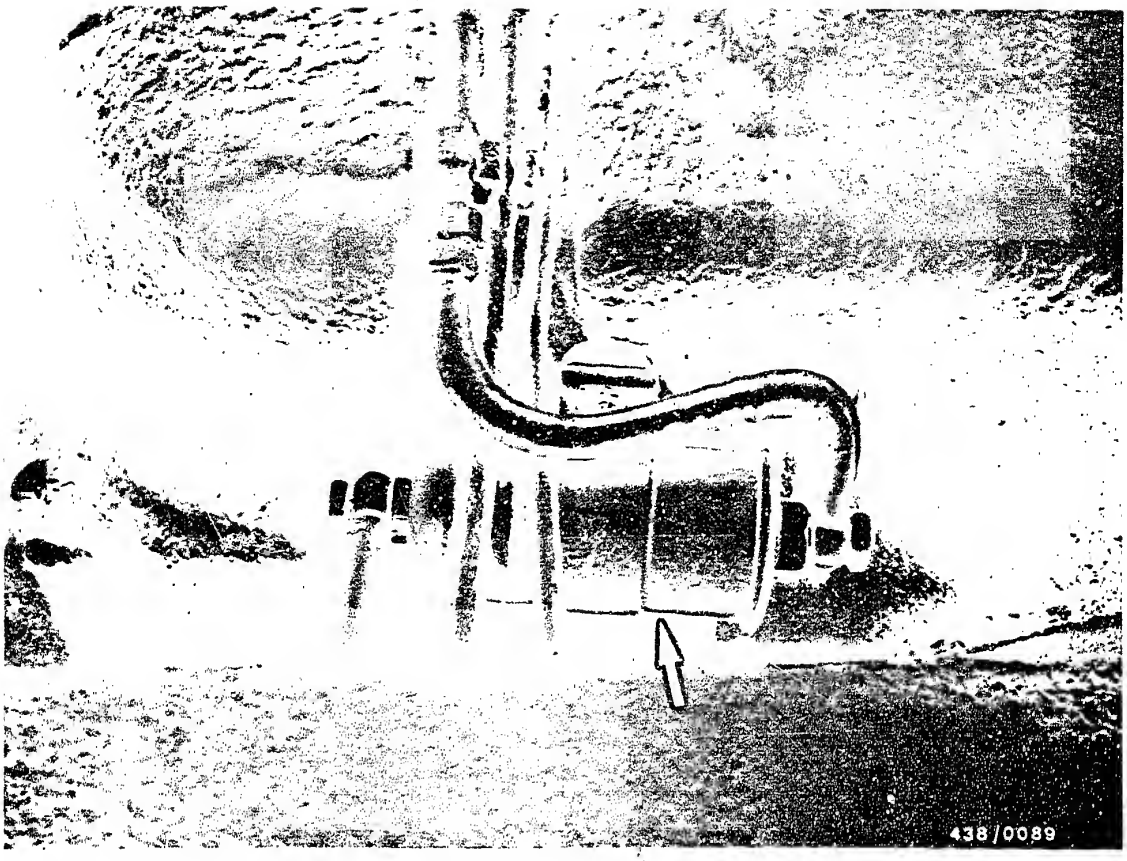
as from 1981 model



1 = Prefilter
2 = Fuel accumulator
3 = Electric fuel pump

6.2 Fuel-supply components

The electric fuel pump 1 and the fuel accumulator 2 are mounted on support pieces on the underside of the vehicle behind the differential.
In order to replace any one of these components, the connections must be thoroughly cleaned.
Pinch off the intake hose to the electric fuel pump before loosening the connections so that no fuel can escape (e.g. using hose clamper W 157 from Matra Co.).



Fuel filter

The fuel filter (arrow) is mounted by a mounting piece on the underside of the vehicle in front of the left-hand rear wheel box.

When replacing the filter, thoroughly clean the connections of the two fuel lines before loosening.

7. Trouble-shooting chart (see also Coordinates B3/B4)

Customer complaint (fault symptom)

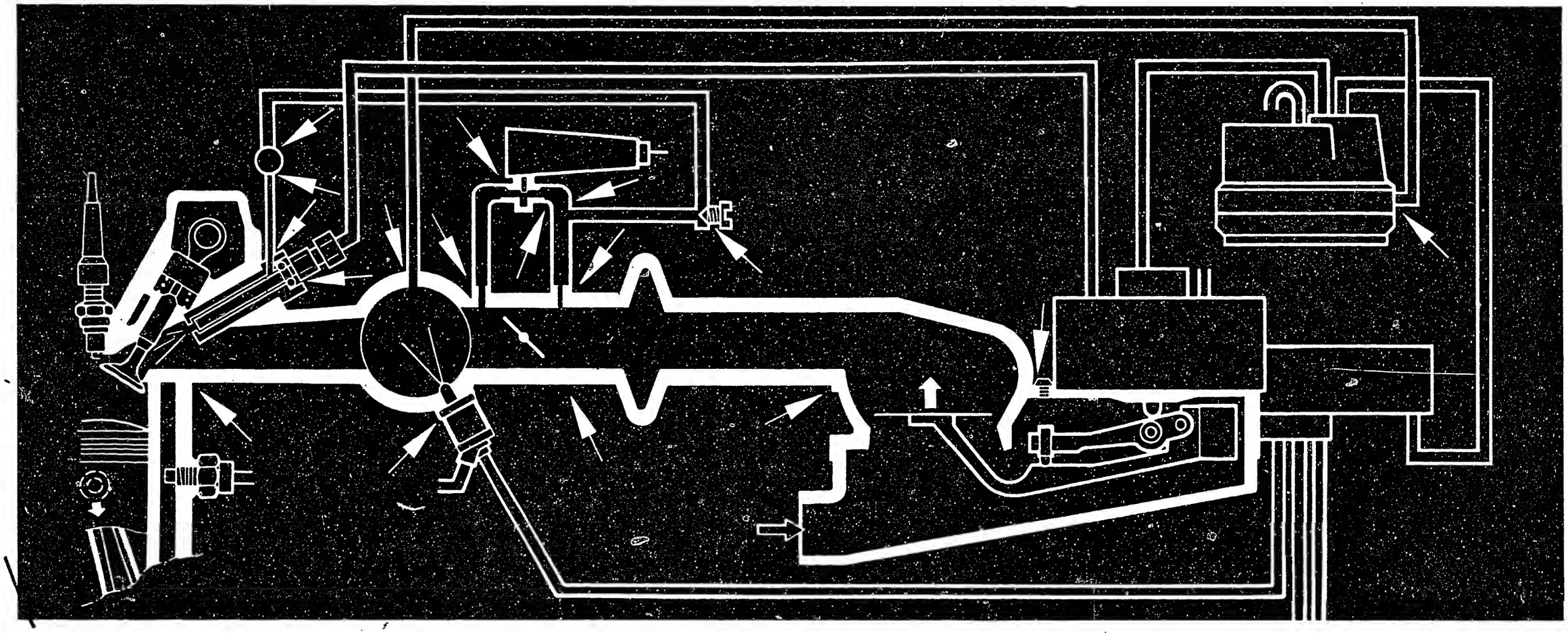
1. Engine does not start, or starts poorly, in cold condition
2. Engine does not start, or starts poorly, in warm condition*
3. Irregular idling during the warm-up phase (shakes)
4. Irregular idling with warm engine (shakes)
5. Engine does not draw gas, burbles
6. Engine misfires when operating on the road, high load
7. Insufficient power

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Cause	Coordinate
	●	●	●	●		●	Vacuum system leaking	B 5
●	●		●	●	●	●	Air-flow sensor lever and/or control plunger not moving smoothly	B 7
	●						Position of the air-flow sensor plate incorrect	B16
●		●					Auxiliary-air device does not open	B21
●	●				●		Electric fuel pump not operating	C 1
●							Cold-start system defective	C 5
		●	●				Cold-start valve leaking	C 7
				●			Excessive fuel delivery for control-pressure circuit	C13
●		●					"Cold" control pressure outside tolerance	C 9
	●		●	●	●	●	"Warm" control pressure too high (after warm-up)	C 9
			●	●		●	"Warm" control pressure too low (after warm-up)	C 9
					●	●	Primary (system) pressure outside tolerance	D 9
	●						Overall fuel system leaking	D17
●	●	●	●		●		Injection valves leaking, opening pressure too low	E15
●	●	●	●			●	Unequal fuel delivery (imbalance of fuel delivery)	F 3
●	●	●	●	●			Basic idle adjustment incorrect	F14
						●	Throttle plate does not open completely	F14

*Note:
If, in the case of Symptom 2, after checking and repairing all the fault causes listed below, the hot-start characteristic is still unsatisfactory this can be improved by fitting an impulse relay.
The fitting of this relay is described in Coordinates L 5

Customer complaint (fault symptom) - (continued)

8. Engine runs on after being switched off ("diesels")	9. Fuel consumption too high	10. Flat spot during acceleration	11. CO concentration during idling too high	12. CO concentration during idling too low	13. Idle-speed cannot be adjusted (too high)	14. Engine starts but then immediately stops	Cause	Coordinate
	●	●	●	●		●	Vacuum system leaking	B 5
●	●		●	●	●	●	Air-flow sensor lever and/or control plunger not moving smoothly	B 7
	●						Position of the air-flow sensor plate incorrect	B16
●		●					Auxiliary-air device does not open	B21
●	●				●		Auxiliary-air device does not close	B21
●							Electric fuel pump not operating	C 1
		●	●				Cold-start system defective	C 5
				●			Cold-start valve leaking	C 7
●		●					Excessive fuel delivery for control-pressure circuit	C13
	●		●	●	●	●	"Warm" control pressure too high (after warm-up)	C 9
			●	●		●	"Warm" control pressure too low (after warm-up)	C 9
					●	●	Primary (system) pressure outside tolerance	D 9
	●						Overall fuel system leaking	D17
●	●	●	●		●		Injection valves leaking, opening pressure too low	E15
●	●	●	●			●	Unequal fuel delivery (imbalance of fuel delivery)	F 3
●	●	●	●	●			Basic idle adjustment incorrect	F14
						●	Throttle plate does not open completely	F14



Working steps

8. Check the air-intake system of the engine for leaks

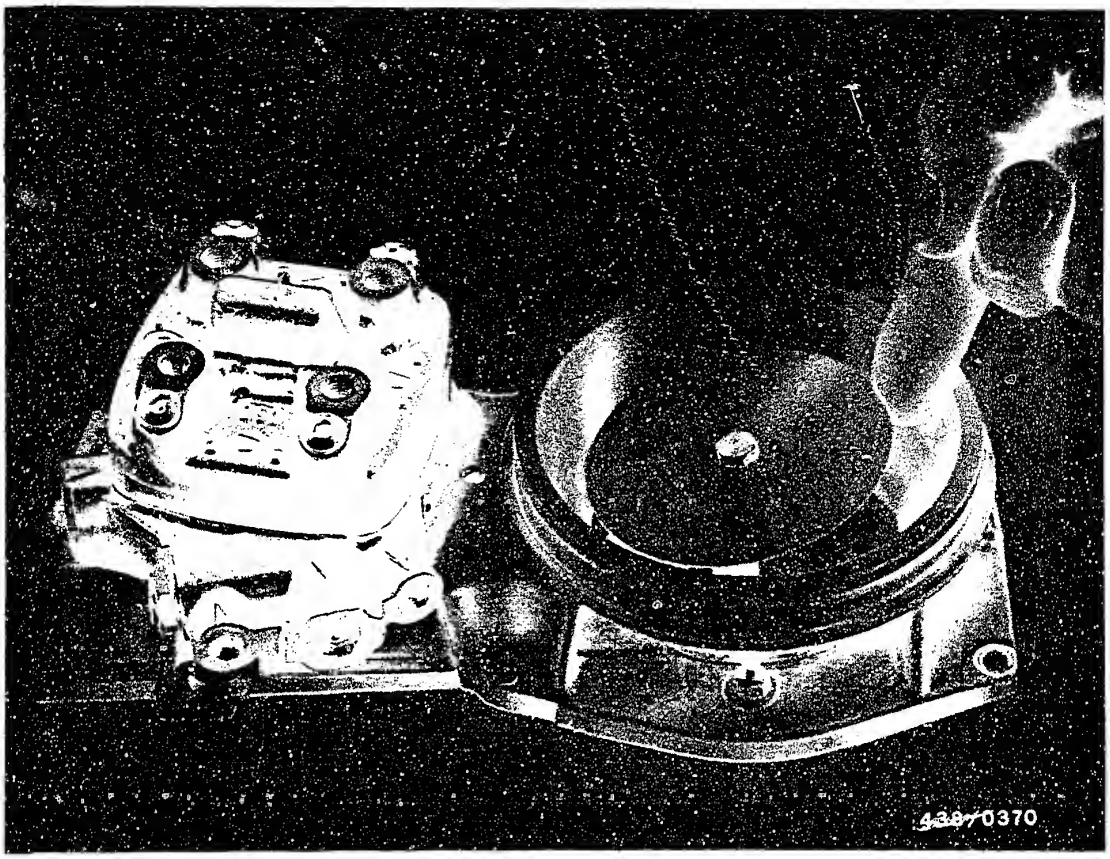
The arrows in the diagram show typical points where leaks can occur.
Check by performing a visual inspection or, in cases of doubt, as follows:

Disconnect the hose from the outlet of the auxiliary-air device and blow air through this hose into the intake system using a compressed-air gun. The throttle valve is to be fully open. Brush connection points with soapy water, or spray with leak detector (e.g. Güpoflex).
Under no circumstances may combustible liquids be used when testing for leaks.
The formation of bubbles or foam indicates a leak.
If a leak has been eliminated, it is necessary finally to adjust the idle speed with the engine at normal operating temperature:
Idle-speed adjustment is described on Coordinates F 14.

9. Check the control lever in the air-flow sensor and the control plunger in the fuel distributor for ease of movement.

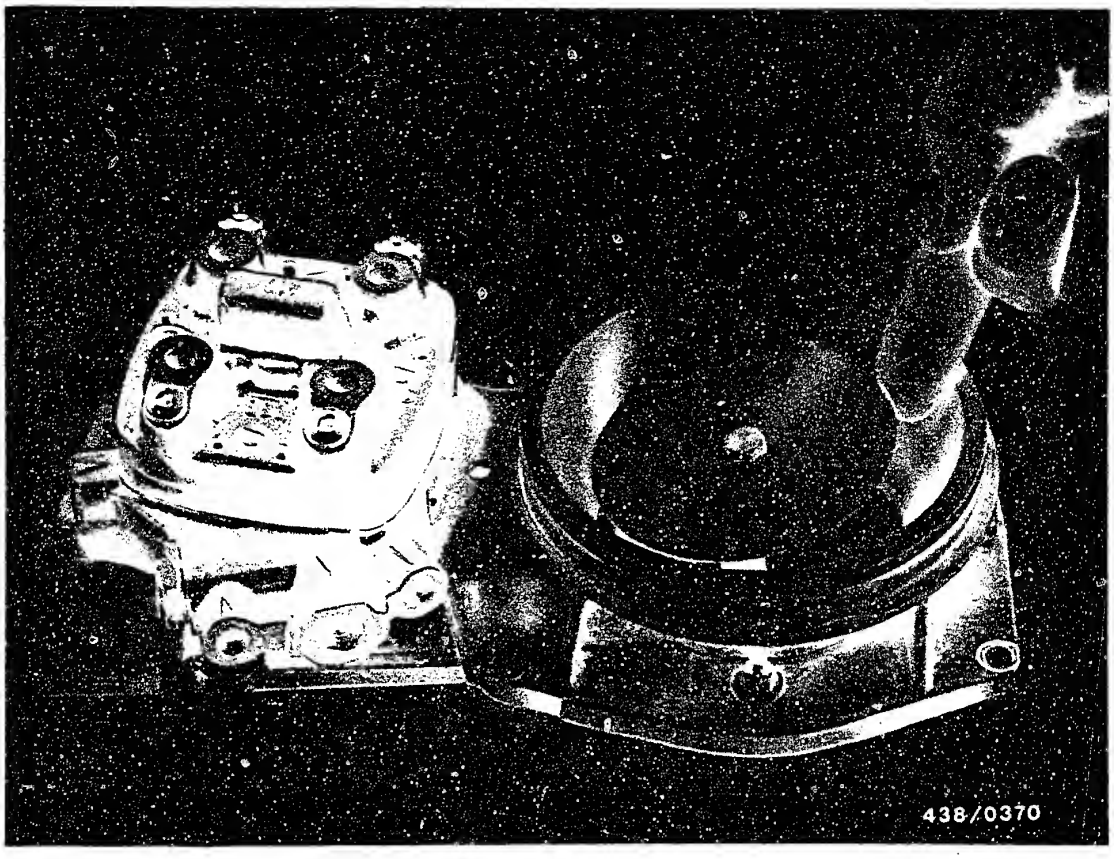
9.1 Preparations

- Engine temperature not below +20°C.
- Remove the rubber hood so that the air-flow sensor plate becomes accessible.
- Switch on the electric fuel pump for approx. 10 seconds by bridging the safety circuit.
  This results in application of the control pressure to the control plunger in the fuel distributor.



9.2 Check that the control lever moves freely

Raise the air-flow sensor plate by hand (updraft) and release again. The sensor plate snaps back into the zero position and bounces up about twice from the spring-loaded stop. If the control lever does not move freely, first release all fastening screws holding the air-flow sensor to determine whether housing deformation is the cause of the problem.
If the problem is solved by loosening the fastening screws, the seal between the air-supply housing and air-flow sensor should be changed (Peugeot parts).
Tighten the screws uniformly cross-wise to a torque of 9...10 Nm (0.9...1.0 kgfm).
If the housing is not deformed, then the air-flow sensor must be repaired or replaced.



9.3 Check that the control plunger moves freely.

Raise the air-flow sensor plate by hand (updraft). The same resistance must be felt over the entire movement.

Move the sensor plate rapidly back to a position just in front of the zero stop.

The control plunger follows only sluggishly, but must make noticeable contact with the sensor plate lever. If this condition is fulfilled, the control plunger can be considered to move freely.

If the control plunger does not move freely, remove the fuel distributor from the air-flow sensor.

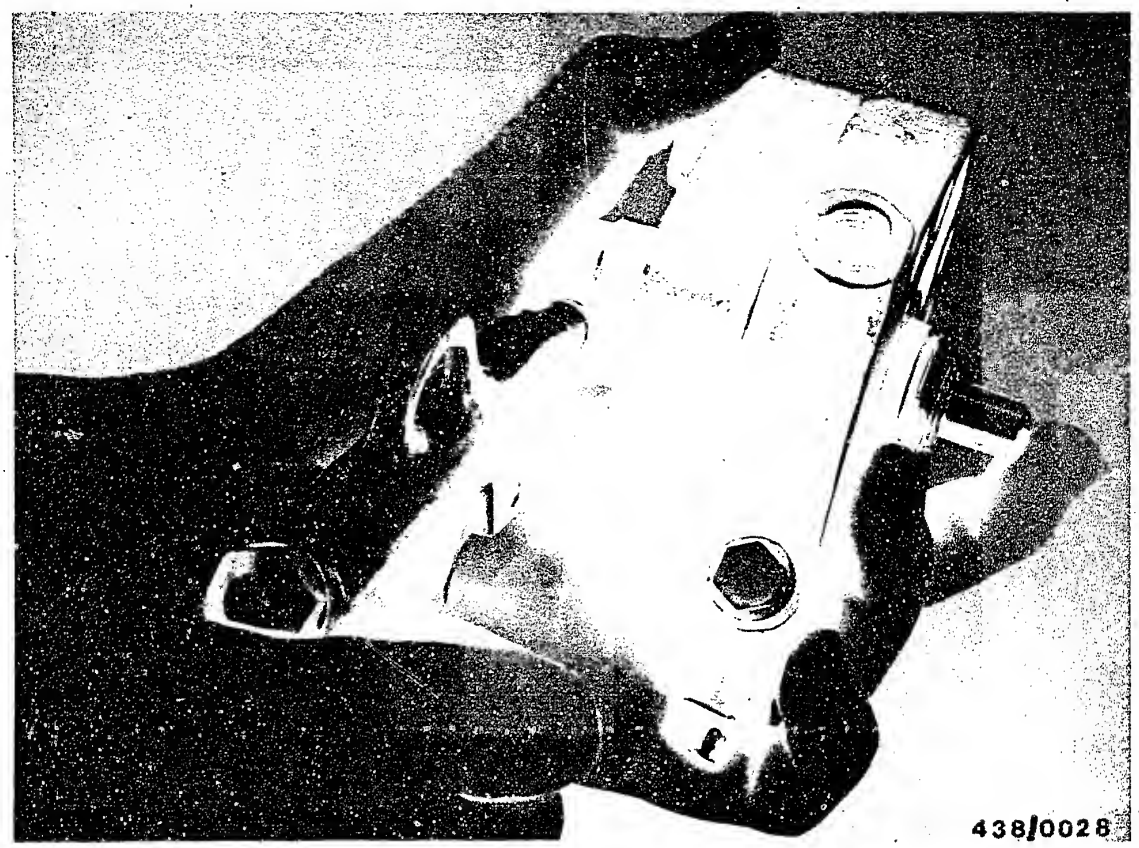
Important!

Note the following when installing fuel components and fuel lines:

Always ensure utmost cleanliness when loosening or tightening the fuel connections. No dirt must enter the fuel system.

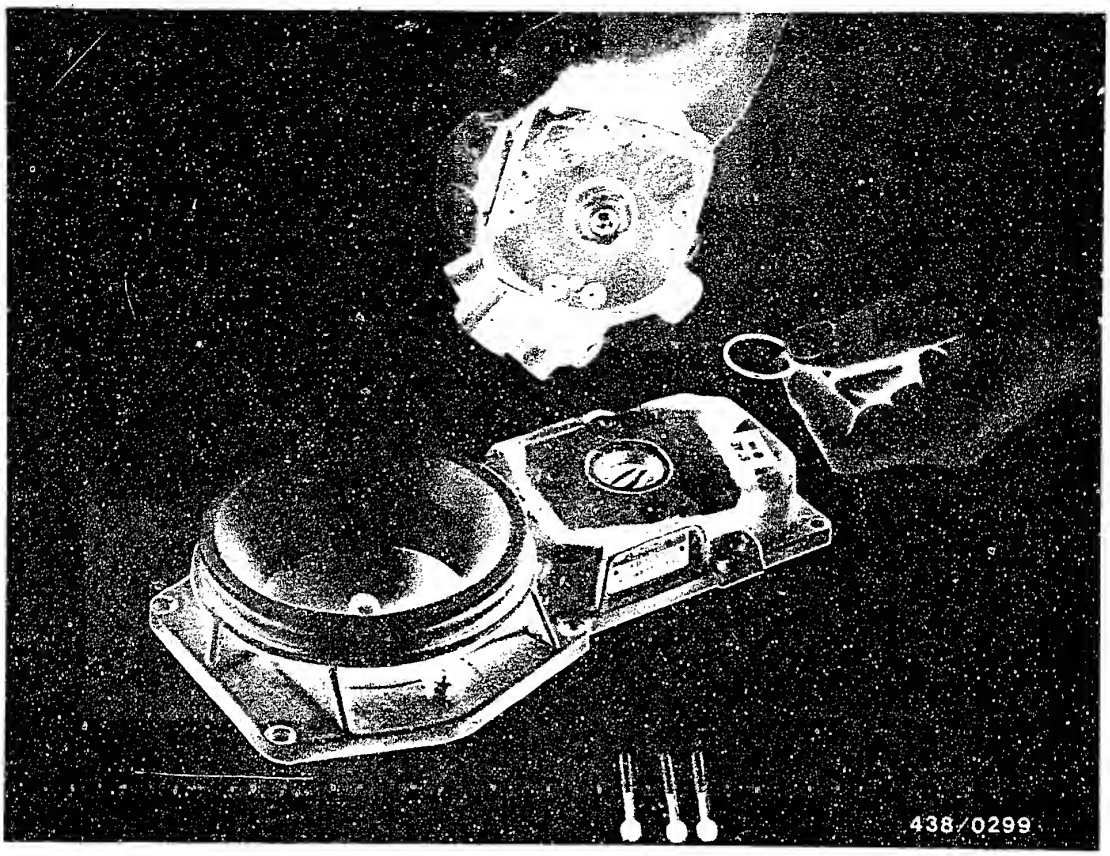
When loosening or tightening the fuel connections, apply counter-force at the fixed hexagon of the component.

Clean the fuel distributor thoroughly in the region of the fuel connections. Screw off all connections.



Screw out three fastening screws and remove the fuel distributor from the air-flow sensor.

Remove the plunger. Under certain conditions, in order to do this it may be necessary to blow compressed air briefly against the plunger through the control-pressure connection hole. Hold the plunger with your hand while doing this. Clean the plunger thoroughly with benzine. If the plunger still does not move freely, replace the fuel distributor.

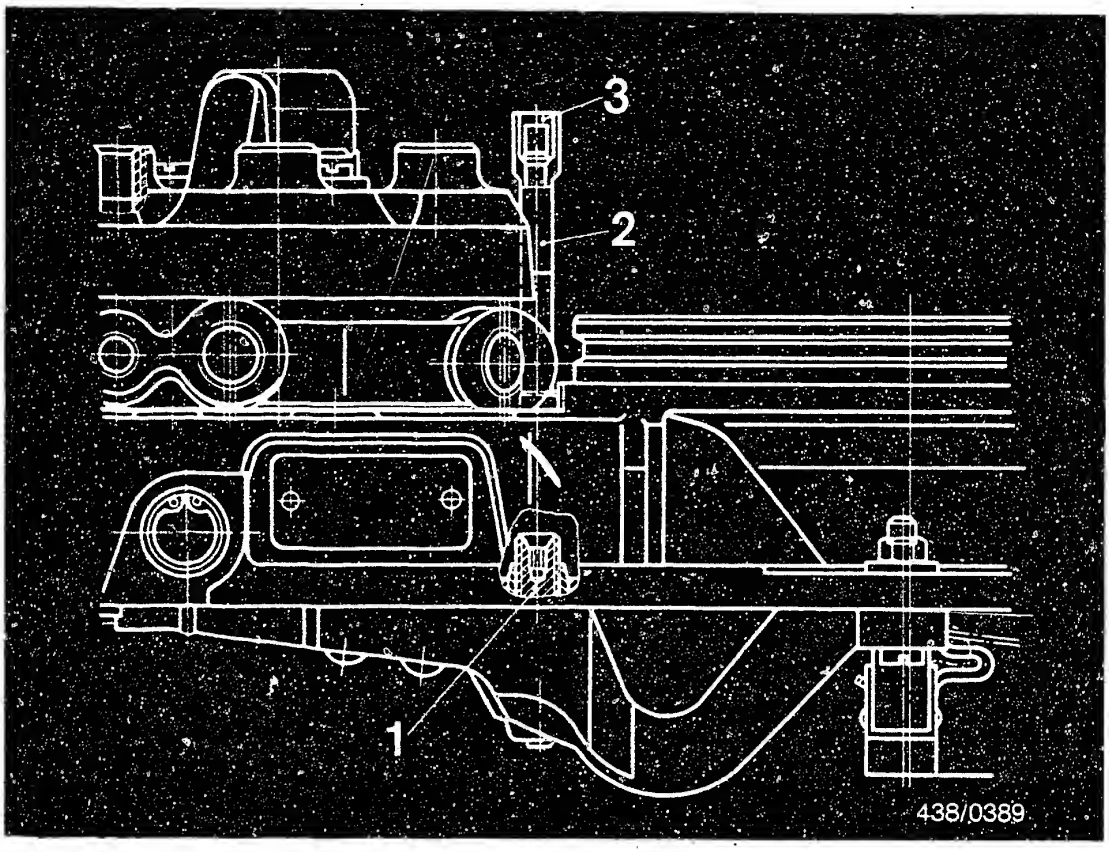


9.4 Fitting the fuel distributor

When fitting the fuel distributor, use a new seal ring between fuel distributor and air-flow sensor.

Observe the tightening torque 3.2...3.8 Nm (0.32... 0.38 kgfm) for the fastening screws precisely.

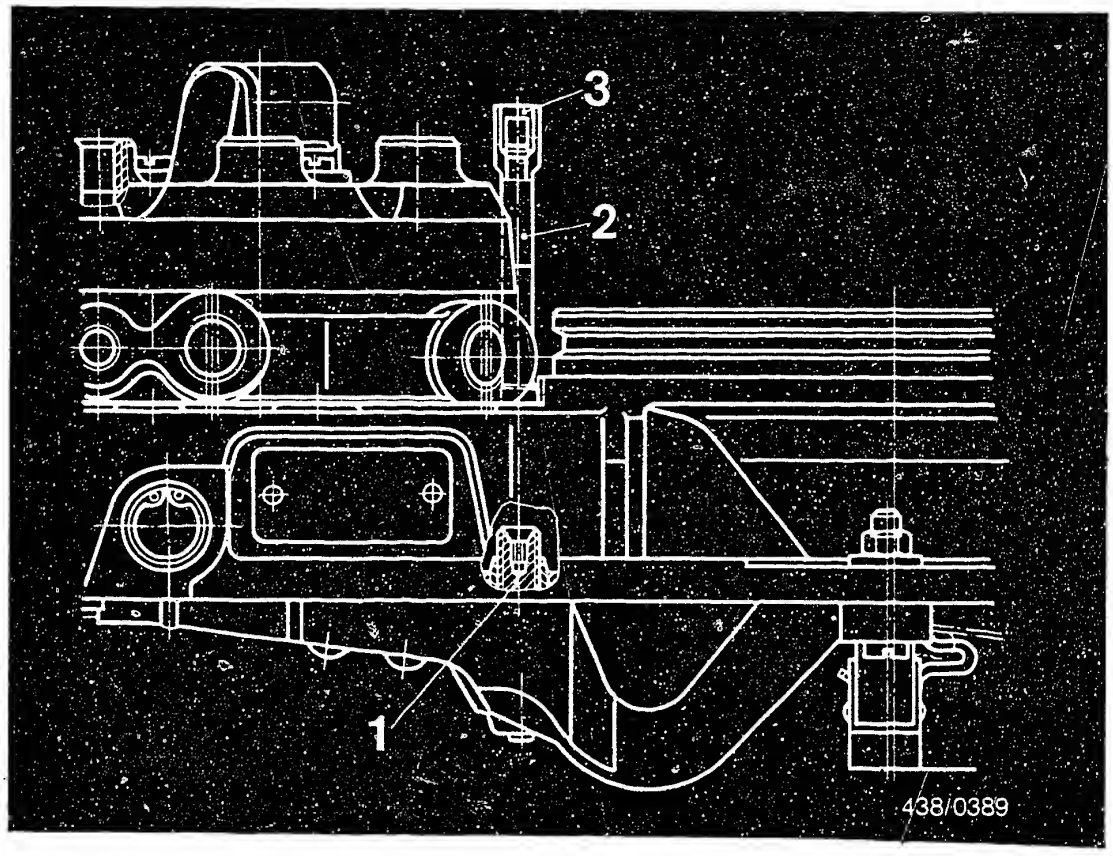
When connecting the fuel-injection tubing, use new seal rings.



1 = Mixture-control screw
2 = Guide tube
3 = Lead seal

9.5 Matching the fuel distributor to the air-flow sensor for initial starting.

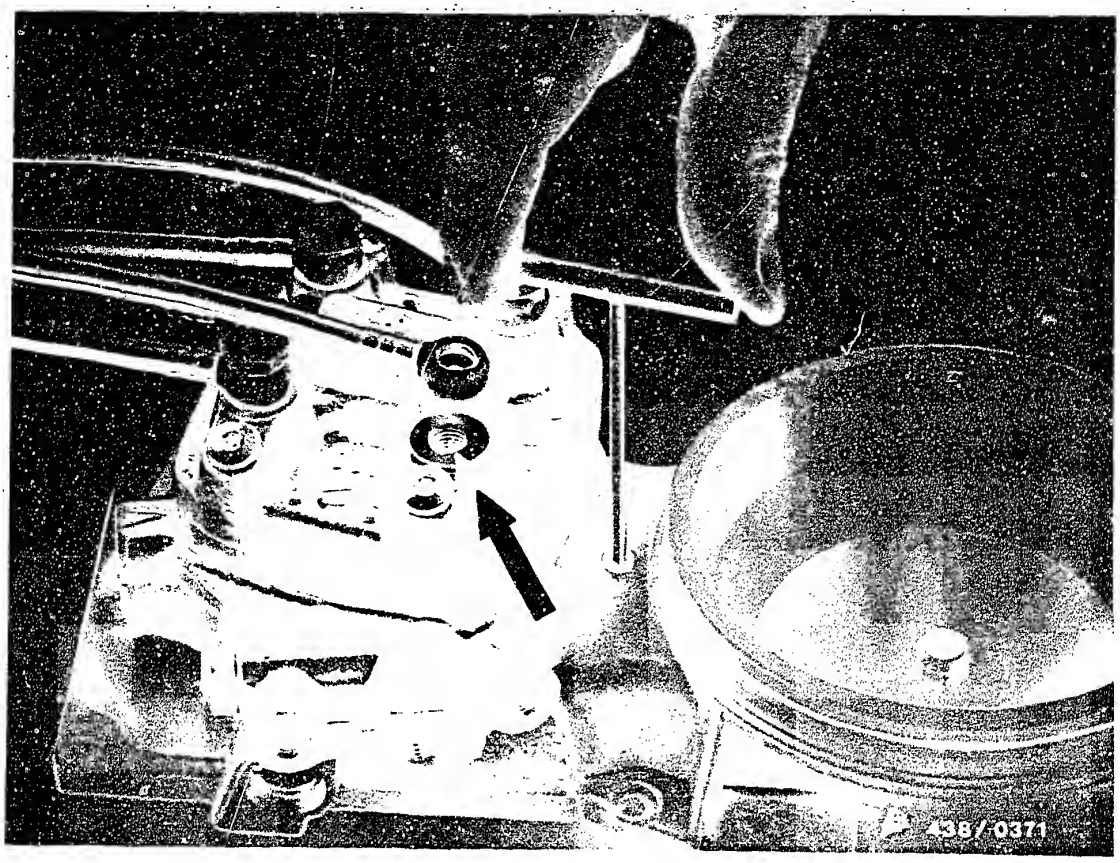
Screw off one fuel-injection line from the fuel distributor.
Bridge the electrical safety circuit so that the electric fuel pump operates.



1 = Idle-mixture-adjusting screw
2 = Guide tube
3 = Lead seal

The idle-mixture-adjusting screw is adjusted via a guide tube rigidly fitted on the mixture-control unit.

Remove anti-tamper device (lead seal) of the idle-mixture-adjusting screw.
Introduce adjusting wrench KDEP 1035 through the hole into the idle-mixture-adjusting screw.



Screw in the idle-mixture-adjusting screw slowly and without exerting any great pressure on the adjusting wrench until fuel is just delivered from the open outlet (arrow) of the fuel distributor. Then turn back the idle-mixture screw by 1/2 turn.

Re-connect the fuel-injection line to the fuel distributor, start the engine and warm up.

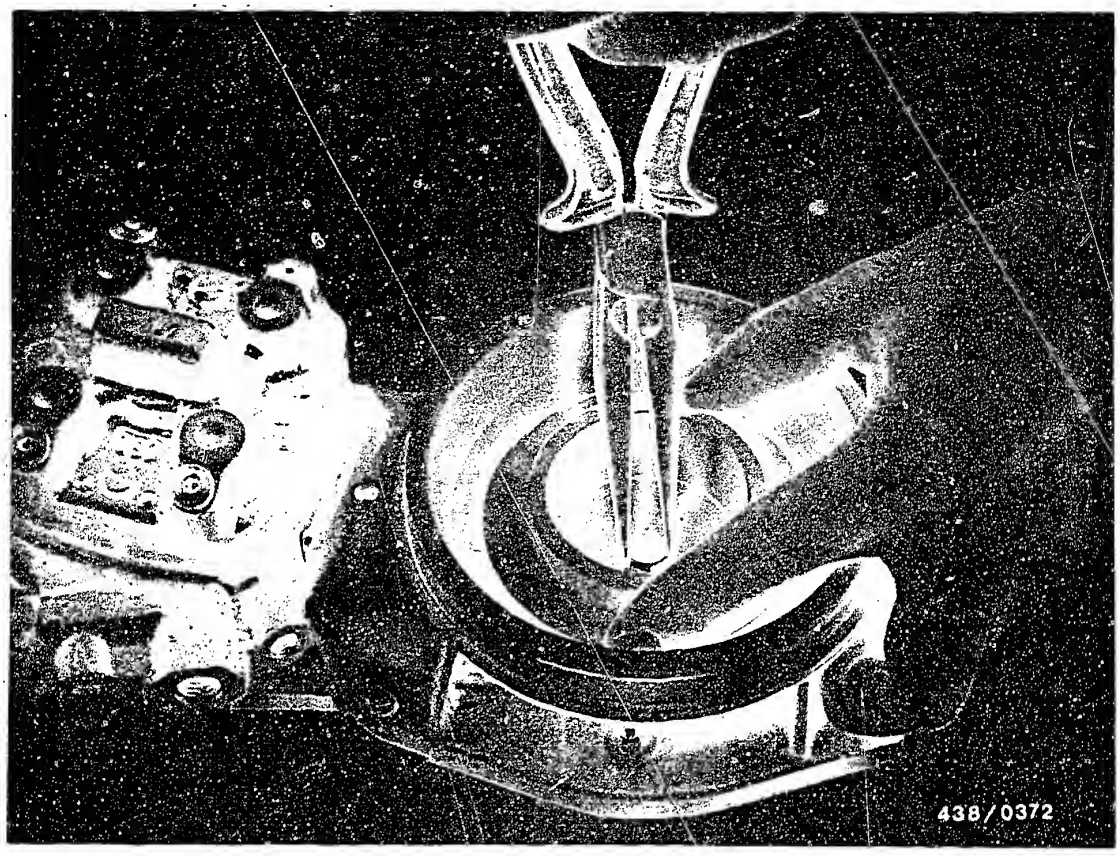
The final matching of air-flow sensor and fuel distributor is carried out by adjusting the idle speed with the engine at normal operating temperature.

Idle-speed adjustment is described on Coordinates F 14.

10. Checking and adjusting the position of the air-flow sensor plate

10.1 Preparations

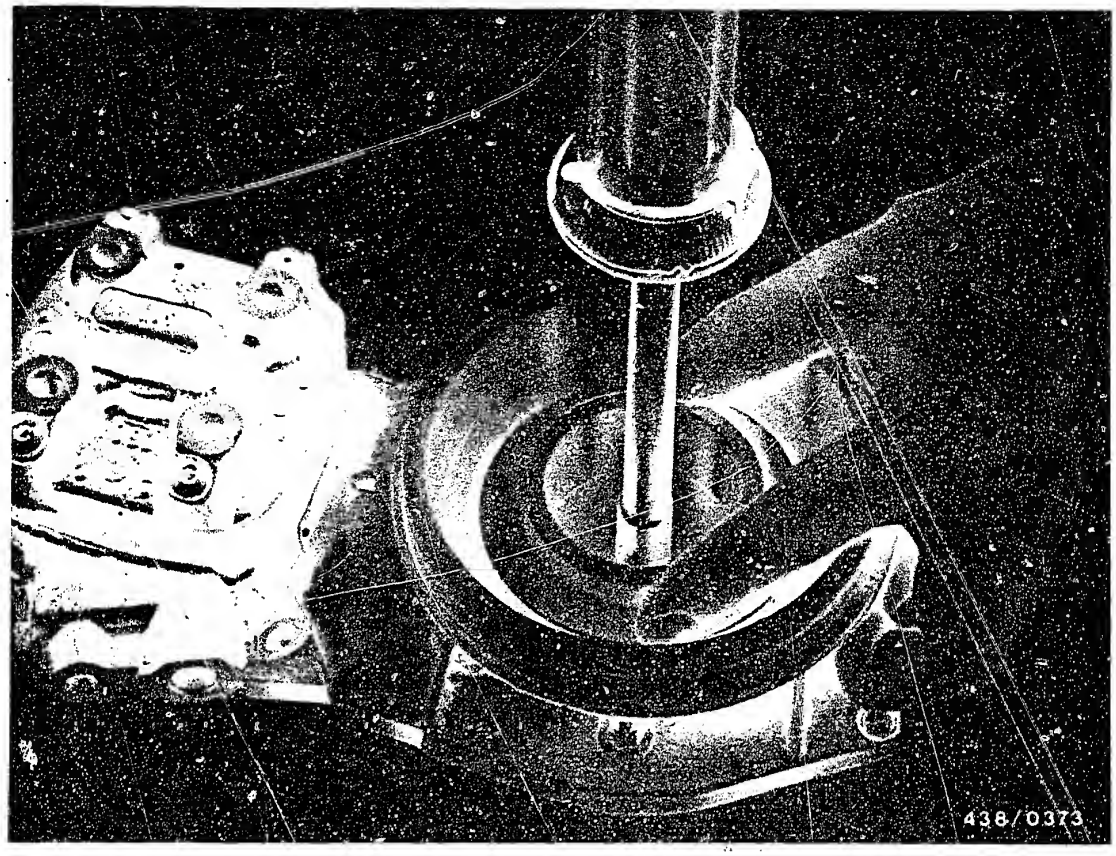
- Engine temperature is not important.
- Remove the rubber hood from the air-flow sensor (release 2 clamping bands), so that the air-flow sensor plate becomes accessible.



10.2 Centering the air-flow sensor plate

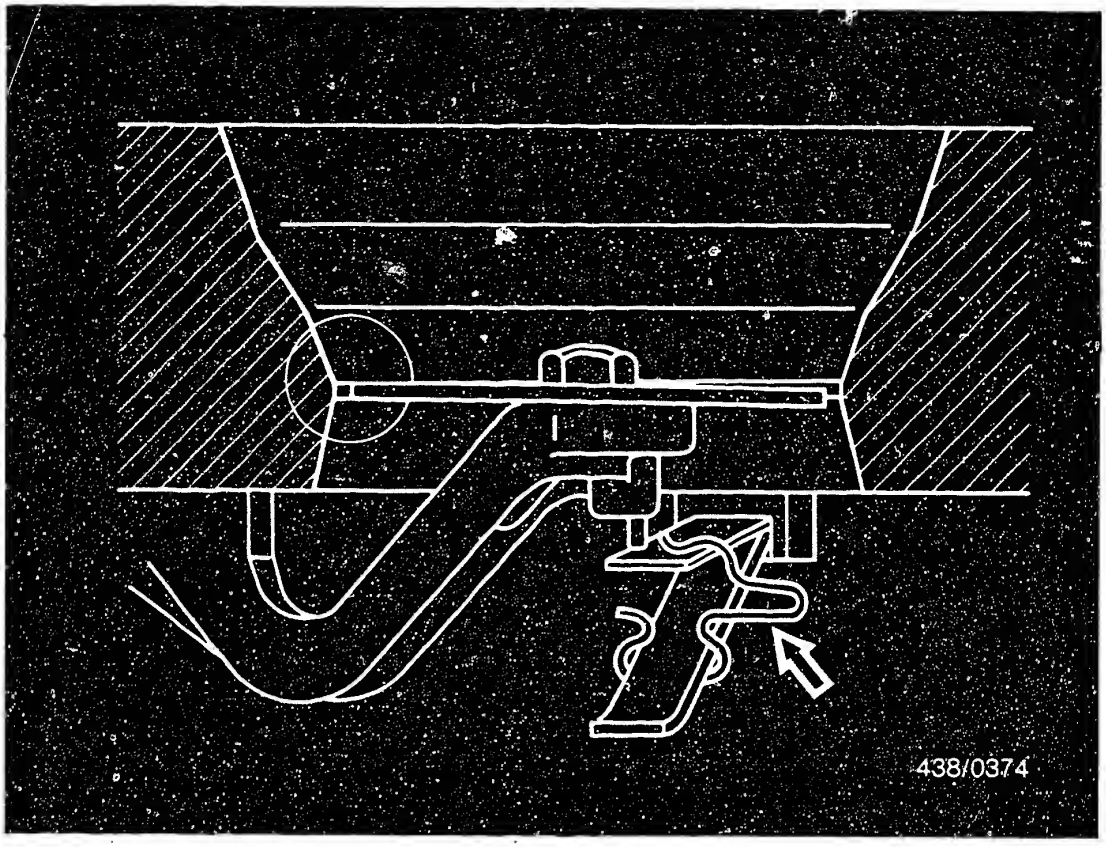
Check that the sensor plate is flat (not bent) and that it can move through the narrowest part of the air funnel without touching the funnel. If necessary, center it using a positioning ring KDEP 1040/10 (dia. 80 mm) as follows:

Loosen the sensor plate fastening screw. Insert the positioning ring while holding the fastening screw with pliers so that the sensor plate does not deflect downwards.



With the positioning ring in place, tighten the fastening screw with a torque of 5.0...5.5 Nm, loosen again and tighten again with the same torque.
When tightening the screw make sure that the air-flow sensor plate is in its zero position (in the cylindrical part of the air funnel).

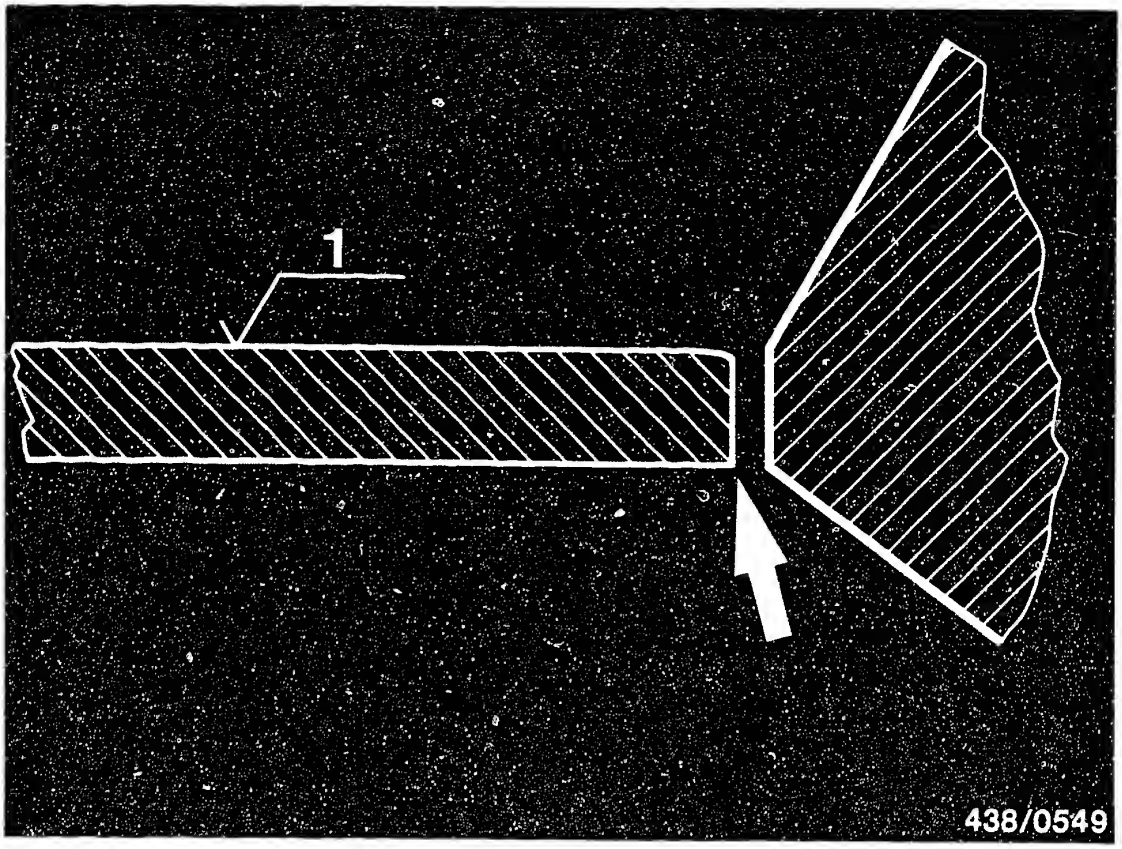
It must no longer be possible to turn the air-flow sensor plate by hand.



10.3 Checking and adjusting the zero position of the sensor plate (rest position):

Switch on the electric fuel pump for approx. 10 seconds by bridging the safety circuit.
This results in application of the control pressure to the control plunger in the fuel distributor.

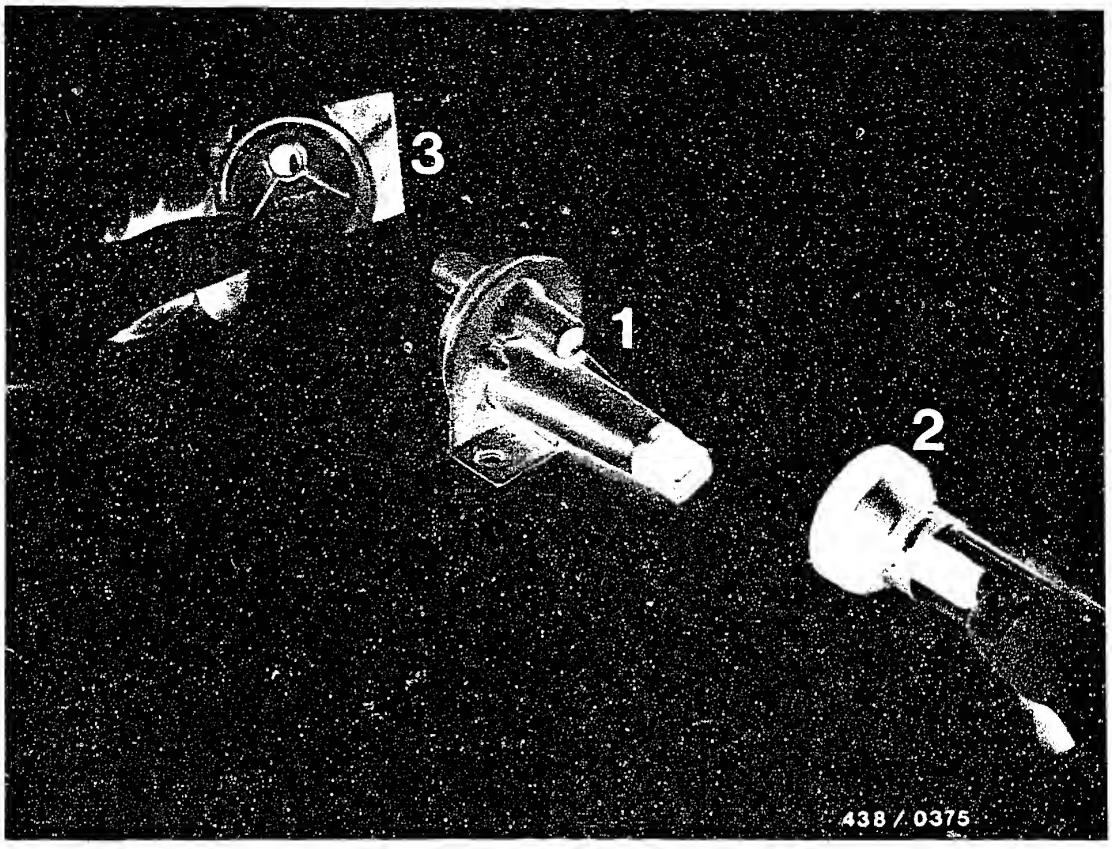
The upper edge of the sensor plate must be flush with the beginning of the cone in the position shown in the picture. A lower position of up to maximum 0.5 mm is permissible, however the air-flow sensor plate must not project at any point on its circumference outside the cylindrical part of the air funnel.
If necessary, the position of the leaf-spring limit-stop can be corrected by adjusting the shaped spring (arrow).



1 = 5 punch marks

Caution:

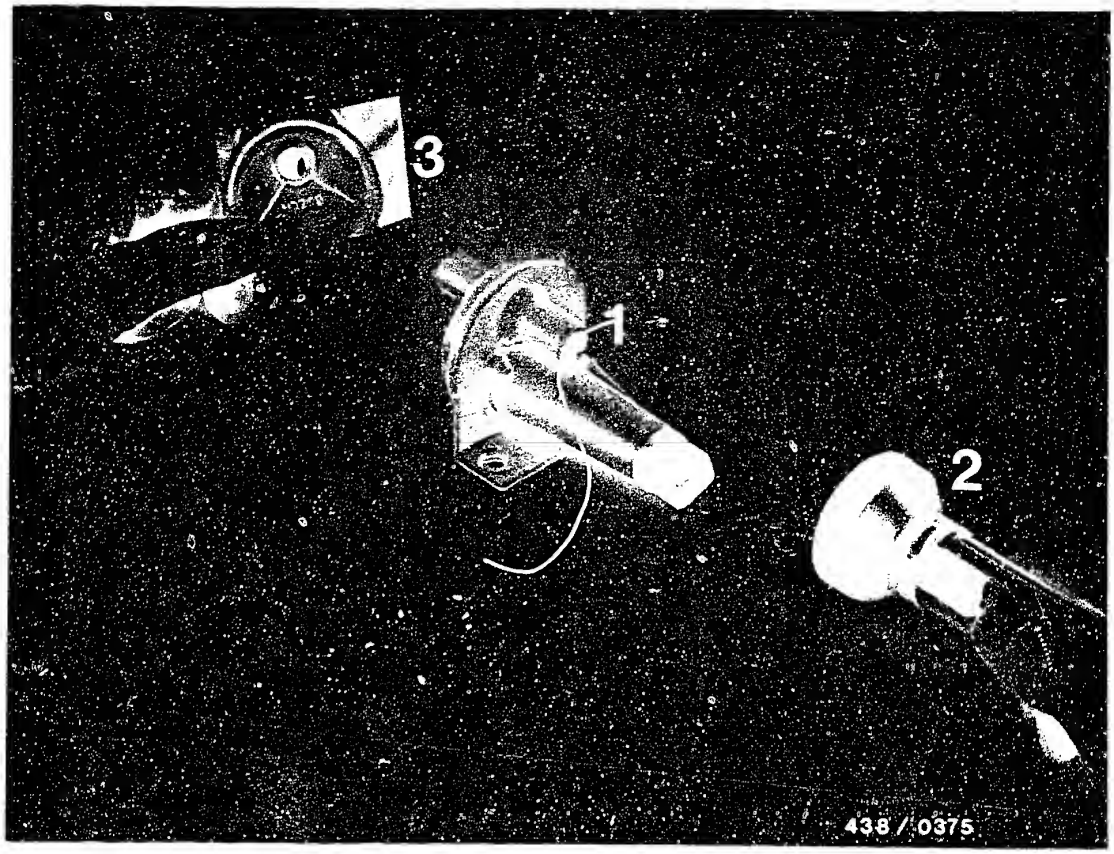
Be sure that sensor plate is mounted in correct position! Its upper side is identified by five punch marks (in a row). The sharp edge (arrow) is at the bottom.



1 = Auxiliary-air device
2 = Flashlight
3 = Mirror

11. Checking the operation of the auxiliary-air device.

The engine must be cold.
Disconnect the electric cable plugs from the auxiliary-air device and warm-up regulator.
Disconnect both air hoses from the auxiliary-air device.
Since the two hose fittings on the auxiliary-air device are located exactly opposite each other, a visual check can now be made to see if the blocking plate is partially open.
It will be easier to look through the auxiliary-air device with the aid of a flashlight and a mirror, as shown in the illustration.



If an opening is not visible with the engine cold, replace the auxiliary-air device.

Fit the electric cable plug on the auxiliary-air device. By bridging the electrical safety circuit, supply power to the auxiliary-air device.

After a maximum of 10 minutes, the opening in the auxiliary-air device must be completely closed by the blocking plate.

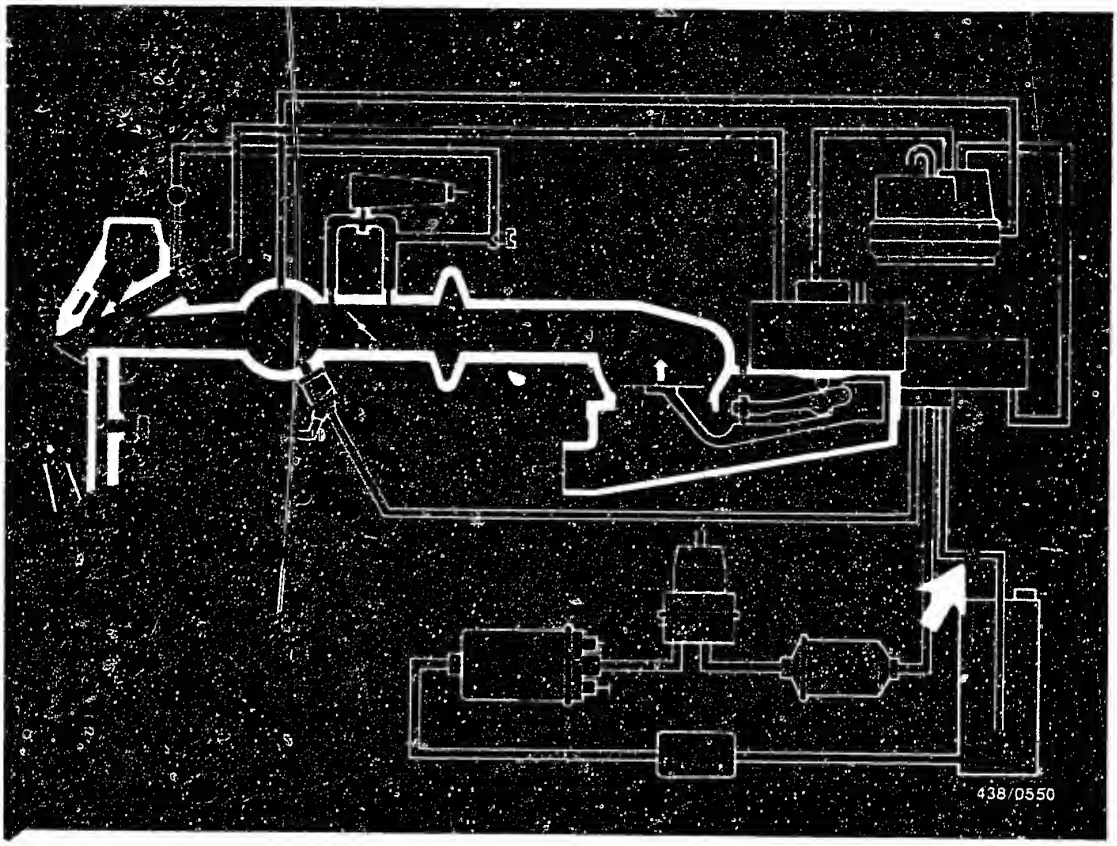
If the blocking plate does not close, check the power supply (open circuit, voltage drop).

Minimum voltage across the connector 11.5 V with the engine stopped.

If these points are O.K., check the heating coil of the auxiliary-air device for an open circuit using an ohm-meter.

Replace the auxiliary-air device if defective.

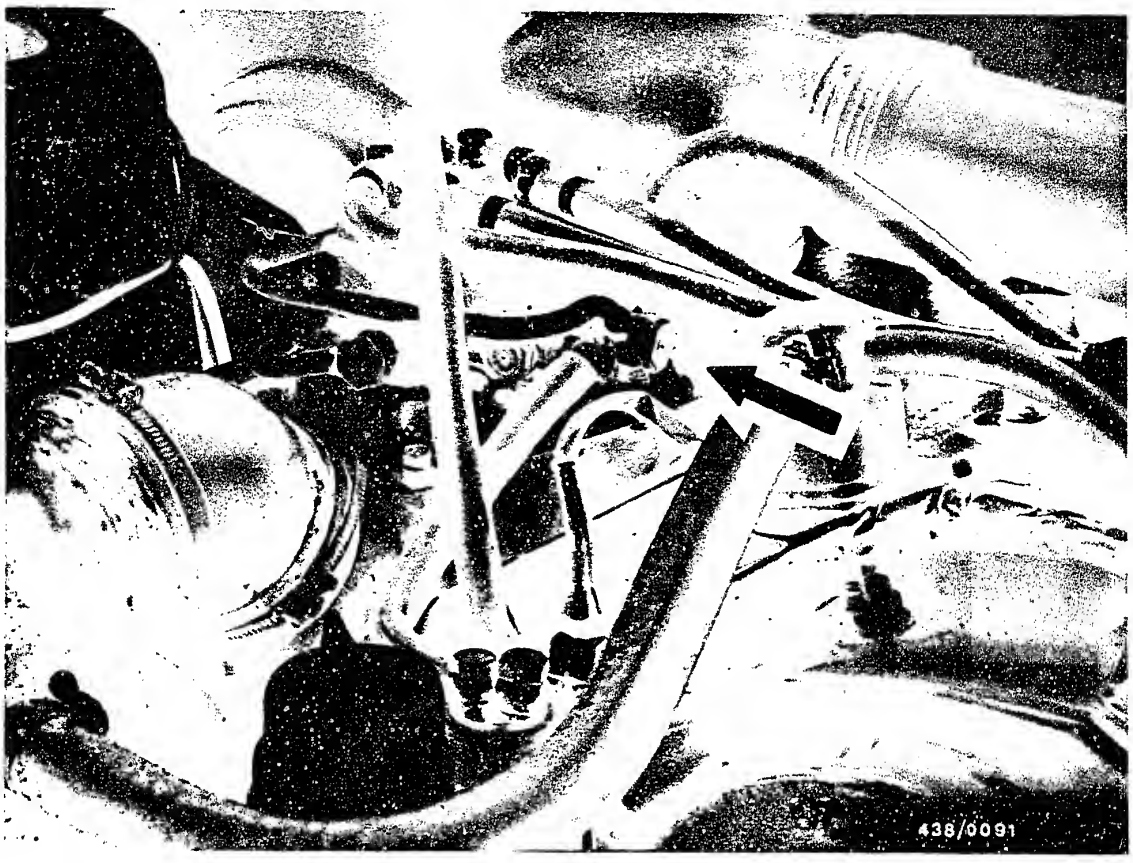
When the auxiliary-air device has been replaced, re-adjust the idle speed with the engine at normal operating temperature. Idle adjustment is described on Coordinate F 14.



12. Checking the operation of the electric fuel pump.

12.1 Requirement

Conclusive information on the operation of the electric fuel pump can only be given by a measurement of fuel delivery under pressure, i.e. under primary (system) pressure. This measurement must therefore be made at the return line leading to the fuel tank (arrow).



12.2 Measuring point

A suitable measuring point for fuel-delivery testing is the return port (arrow) on the fuel distributor.

Unscrew the fuel return line from the fuel distributor. Equip a test hose (minimum inside diameter 8 mm) with an inlet union and union nut M 12 x 1.5 and connect to the return port of the fuel distributor.

Hold the end of the hose in a graduate (approx. 1.5 litres capacity) in order to make the measurement.

12.3 Testing:

Remove the plugs from the warm-up regulator and auxiliary air device. Switch on the electric fuel pump for precisely 30 seconds by bridging the safety circuit and measure the delivery in a graduate.

12.4 Test specification:

Fuel delivery: min. 750 cm^3/30 seconds

12.5 Possible causes of insufficient fuel delivery:

- Power supply to the electric fuel pump defective, voltage drop. Necessary minimum voltage at terminal with pump operating = 11.5 V.
- Fuel filter very dirty.
- Primary pressure too high.
- Prefilter very dirty.

  The thus caused pressure drop which increases with time leads to the formation of gas bubbles and noisy running. In addition, with this prefilter it is possible for particles of adhesive to come away, which leads to the blocking of the fuel pump and to the breaking of the driver.

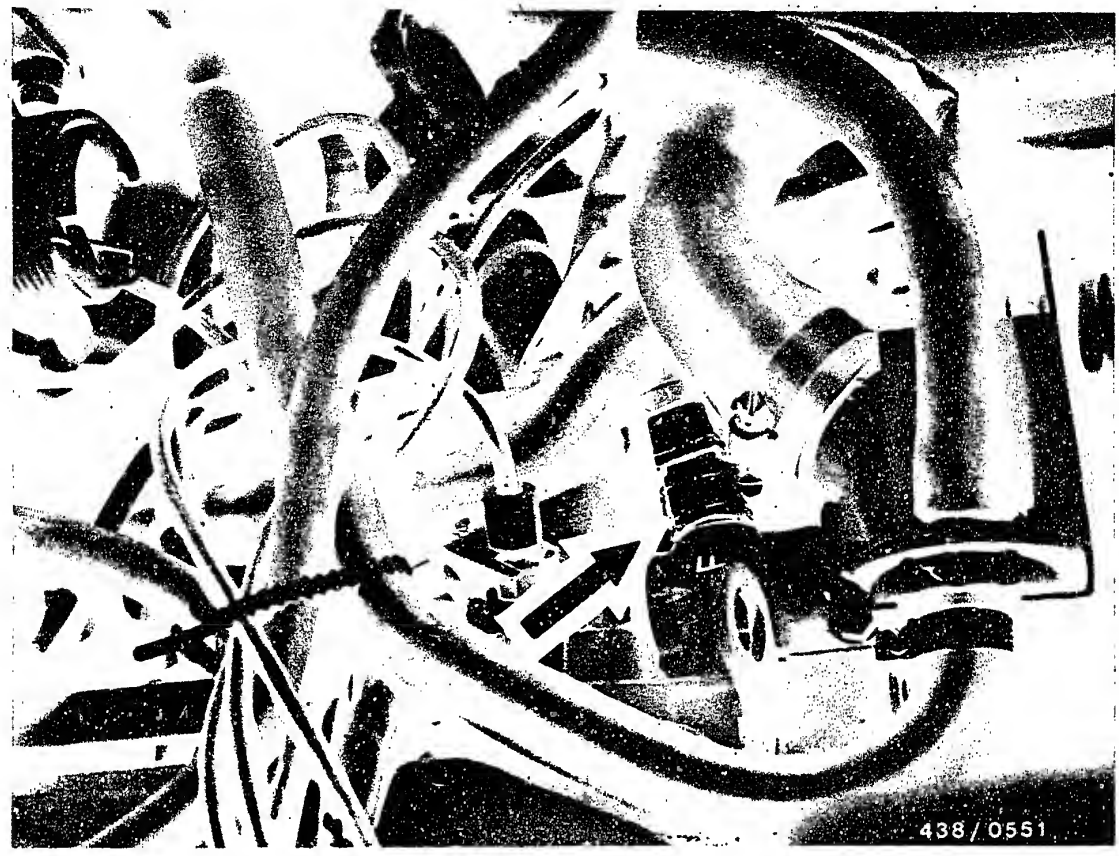
  Warranty claims should be rejected for the above-mentioned fuel pumps which are brought in due to noise and blocking.

If the above-mentioned points are O.K., the cause lies with the electric fuel pump itself.
Replace the electric fuel pump.

12.6 Removal and installation of the electric fuel pump:

Pinch off the fuel intake hose from the fuel tank to the electric fuel pump (e.g. using hose clamper W 157 from Matra Co.).

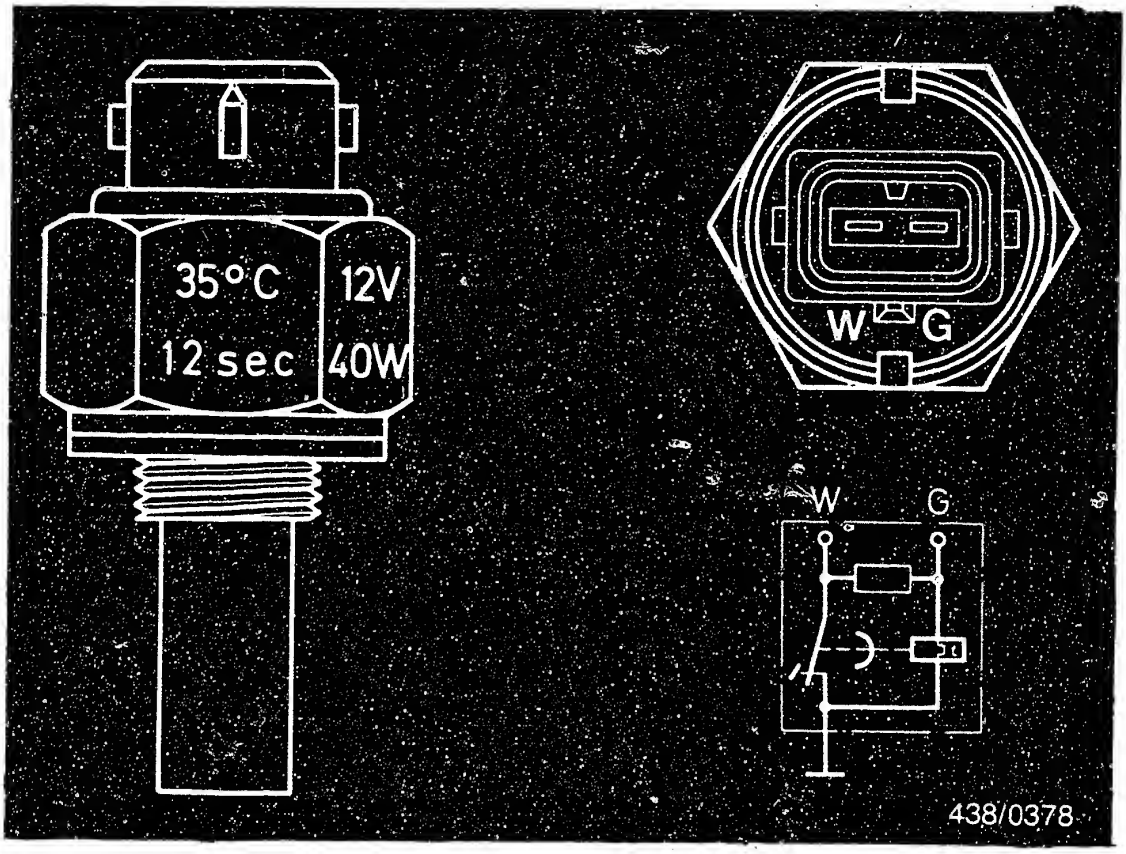
When installing, use a new seal and pay attention to the correct positioning of the electric fuel pump. Danger of bending the fuel lines.



13. Checking the cold-start system (thermo-time switch, cold-start valve).

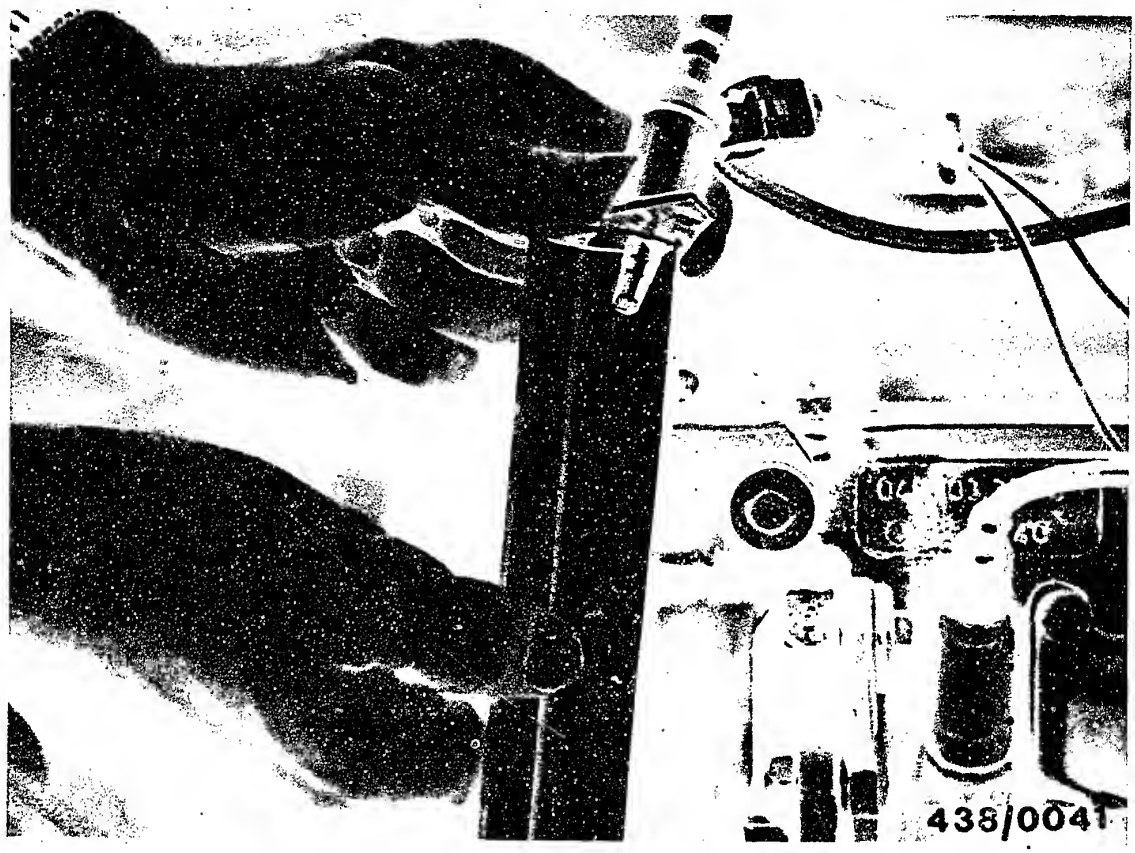
13.1 Thermo-time switch:

Remove the thermo-time switch (arrow) for testing. It is to be found on the forward end face of the cylinder head in the cooling-water distribution fitting. Collect any escaping coolant in a container.



The switching temperature +35°C and the switching time at -20°C of 12 seconds are stamped into the hexagonal section of the thermo-time switch. The removed thermo-time switch is tested using the ohmmeter in accordance with the specifications given below.
The temperatures for the thermo-time switch can easily be obtained with water. Cooling takes place in a freezer chest.

At a temperature below °C	above °C	Resistance measurement (Ω) between Term. "G" and "ground" (housing)	Term. "W" and "ground" (housing)	Term. "G" and term. "W"
+30		25...40	0	25...40
	+40	50...80	100...160	50...80



13.2 Start valve

Remove the start valve. Hose line remains connected. Pull off the plug and connect the start valve directly to ground and to terminal 15 (e.g. at the ignition coil) using connecting cable KDJE 7450/70.

Important note:
During this test, do not let the connecting cable touch B +. Danger of fire due to sparking!
Hold the start valve in a suitable container (e.g. the graduate). Switch on the electric fuel pump by bridging the safety circuit.
Switch on the ignition (max. 30 seconds). The start valve must now open and spray fuel.

Switch off the ignition, remove the electric connecting cable and dry the nozzle of the start valve.
The safety circuit remains bridged so that the primary pressure is applied to the start valve.
No droplets of fuel must drip from the nozzle of the start valve during the next minute. Even if shaken and knocked, the start valve must not leak.
Then switch the electric fuel pump off again.
Replace the start valve if it does not open or if it leaks.

If a leaky start valve or a defective thermo-time switch has been replaced, it is necessary finally to adjust the idle speed with the engine at normal operating temperature.
Idle-speed adjustment is described on Coordinates F 14.

14. Checking the control pressures

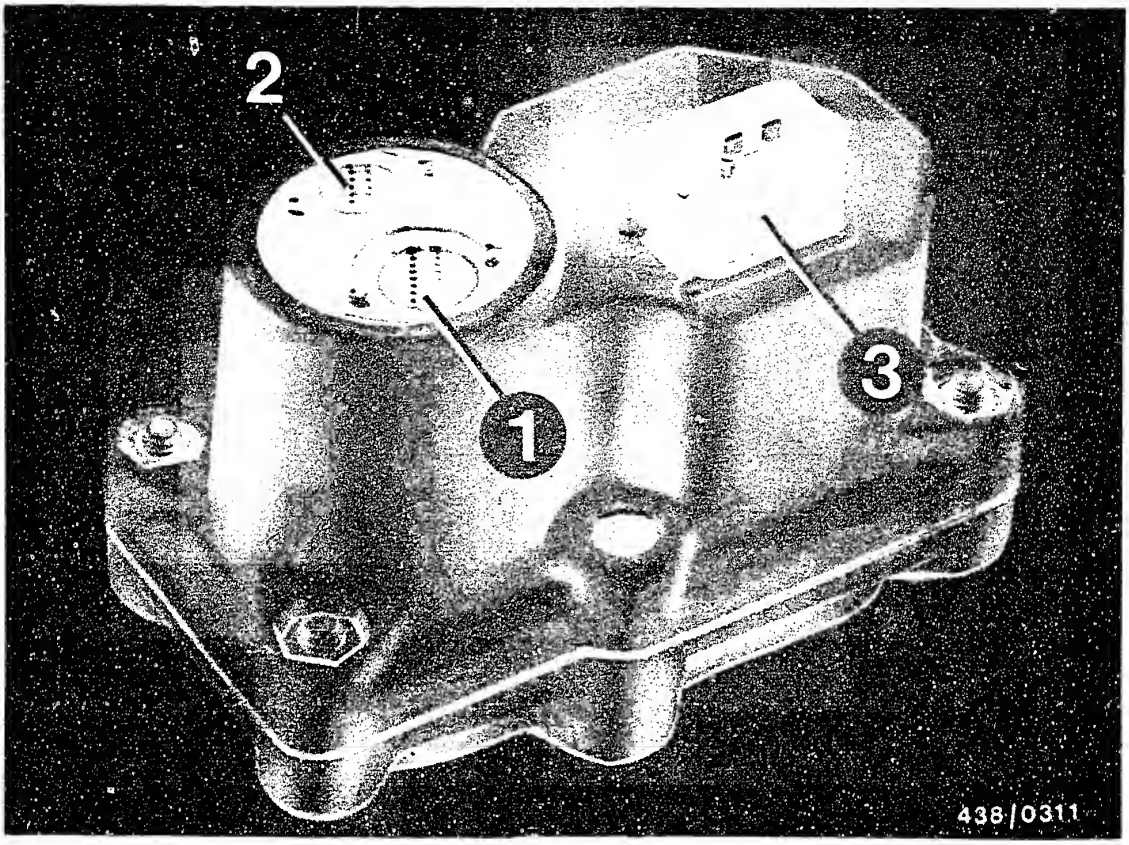
14.1 Preliminary remarks:

The control pressures tested in the following are in each case governed by the warm-up regulator.
If the test results are incorrect, however, this may also be due to faults which have nothing to do with the warm-up regulator.

These possible faults are:

- No or too low a voltage at the electric connector.
- Fuel return from the warm-up regulator blocked or constricted.
- Too high a fuel delivery for the control-pressure circuit.
  The testing of this control-pressure delivery is described as an additional test step at the beginning of the control pressure tests.
  (Test specification: 160...240 cm^3/min).

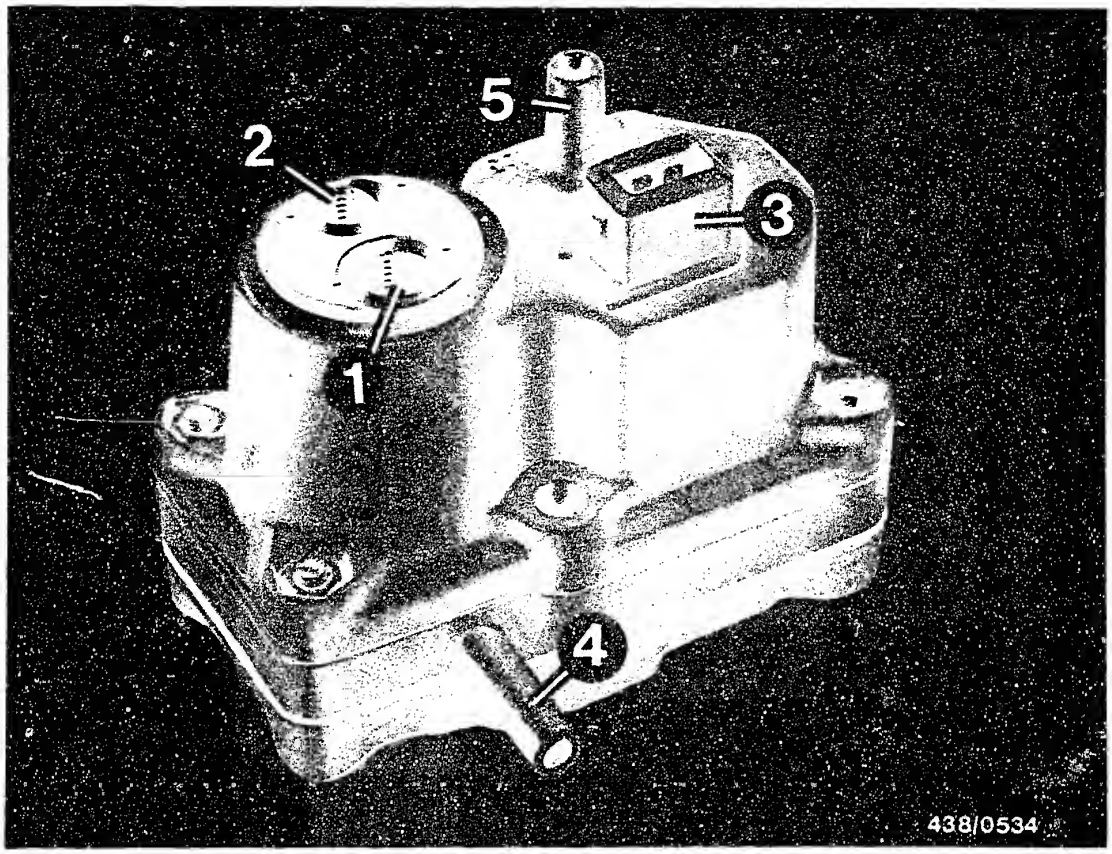
Reference is made to the other possible causes of trouble in the respective test step.



1 = Intake port (M 10 x 1)
2 = Return port (M 8 x 1)
3 = Electrical connection

14.2 Design of warm-up regulator (in 1979 and 1980 models)

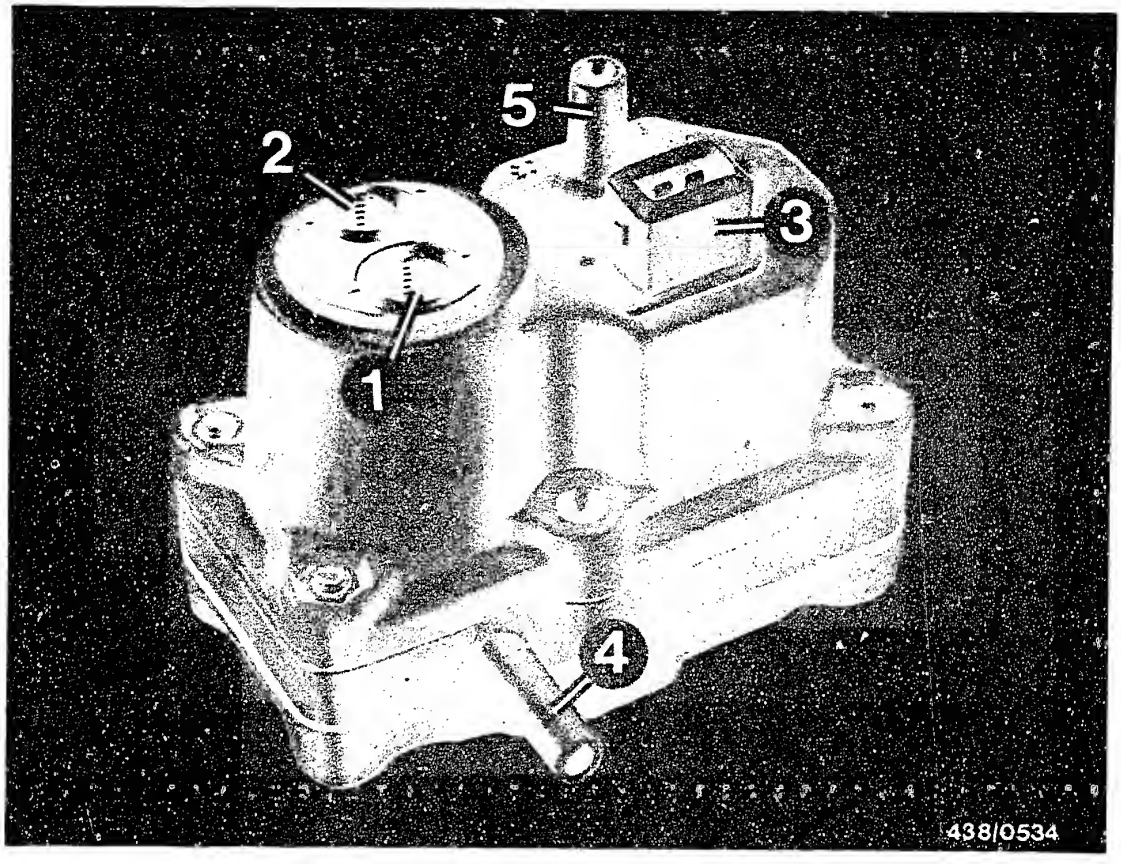
Warm-up regulator 0 438 140 064.
The warm-up regulator corresponds to the standard design, i.e. apart from control pressure "cold" and "warm" no other functions (such as full-load and altitude compensation) are performed.



1 = Inlet connection (M 10 x 1)
2 = Return connection (M 8 x 1)
3 = Electric connection
4 = Connection for intake-manifold pressure (after throttle valve)
5 = Atmospheric connection (connection between air-flow sensor and throttle valve).

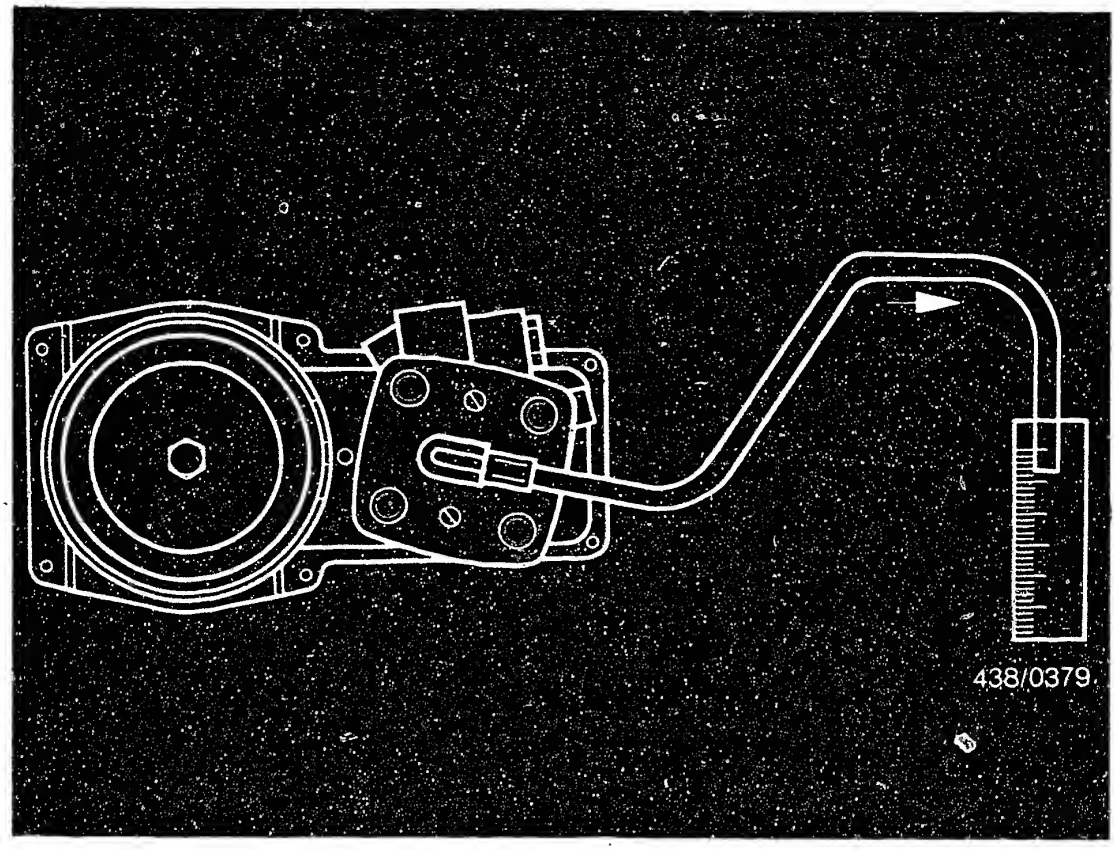
Warm-up regulator version (in vehicles as of 81 model) 0 438 140 104.

The warm-up regulator is a version for intake-manifold-pressure-controlled full-load enrichment. This means that the cold and warm control pressures are additionally influenced by the intake-manifold pressure acting on the full-load diaphragm of the warm-up regulator.



1 = Inlet connection (M 10 x 1)
2 = Return connection (M 8 x 1)
3 = Electric connection
4 = Connection for intake-manifold pressure (after throttle valve)
5 = Atmospheric connection (connection between air-flow sensor and throttle valve).

The intake-manifold-pressure connection port (4) is located on the intermediate plate. On the top of the housing cover there is a connection pipe for atmospheric pressure (connection to the engine before the throttle valve).



14.3 Checking the fuel delivery for the control-pressure circuit:

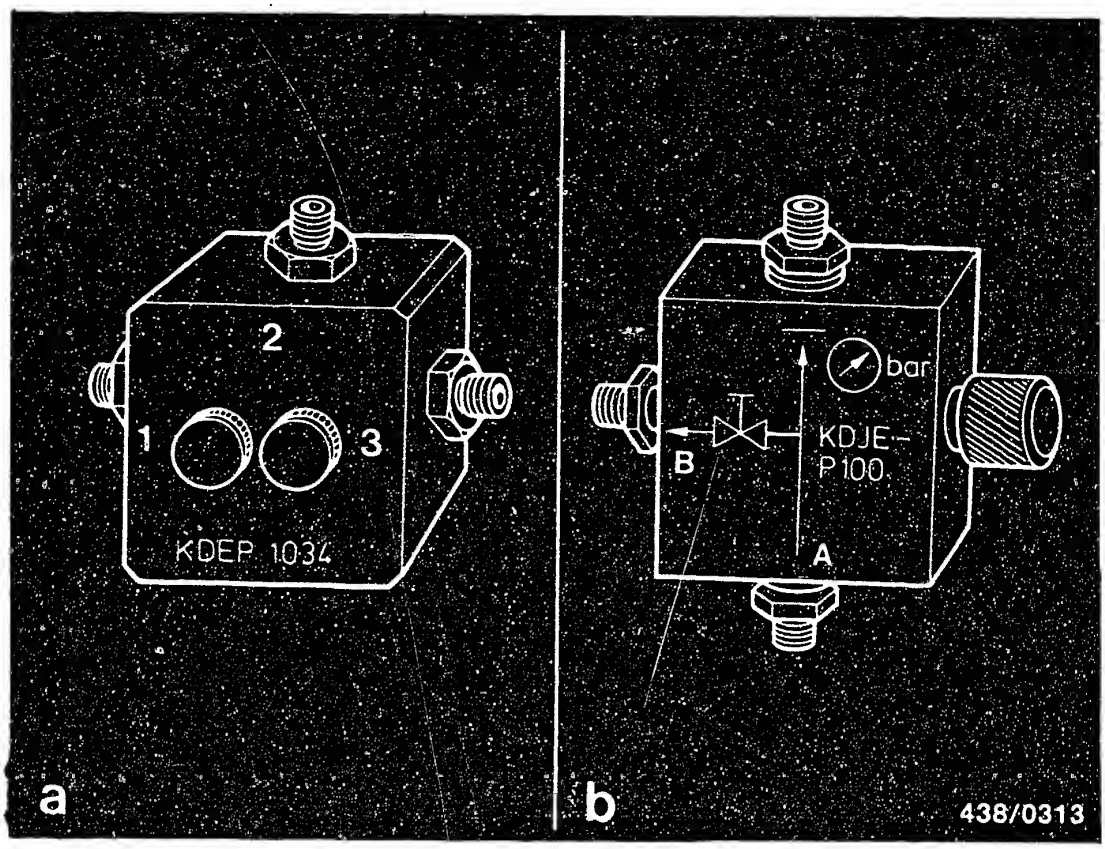
Before testing, make sure that the electric fuel pump is operating properly.
(Test specification: 750 cm^3/30 s)

Unscrew the control-pressure line (to the warm-up regulator) from the fuel distributor and screw connecting piece (thread M 8 x 1/M 12 x 1.5) from connecting parts set KDJE-P 100/10 on control-pressure port.
Connect one of the two connecting hoses of the pressure tester KDJE-P 100 (previously KDEP 1034) to the control-pressure port of the fuel distributor (thread M 12 x 1.5) and hold hose in graduate (approx. 0.5 litre capacity).

Switch on the electric fuel pump for 1 minute by bridging the safety circuit.
Measure delivery.

Test specification: 160...240 cm^3/min.

If the measured value is outside tolerance, the fault is in the fuel distributor.
Replace the fuel distributor.

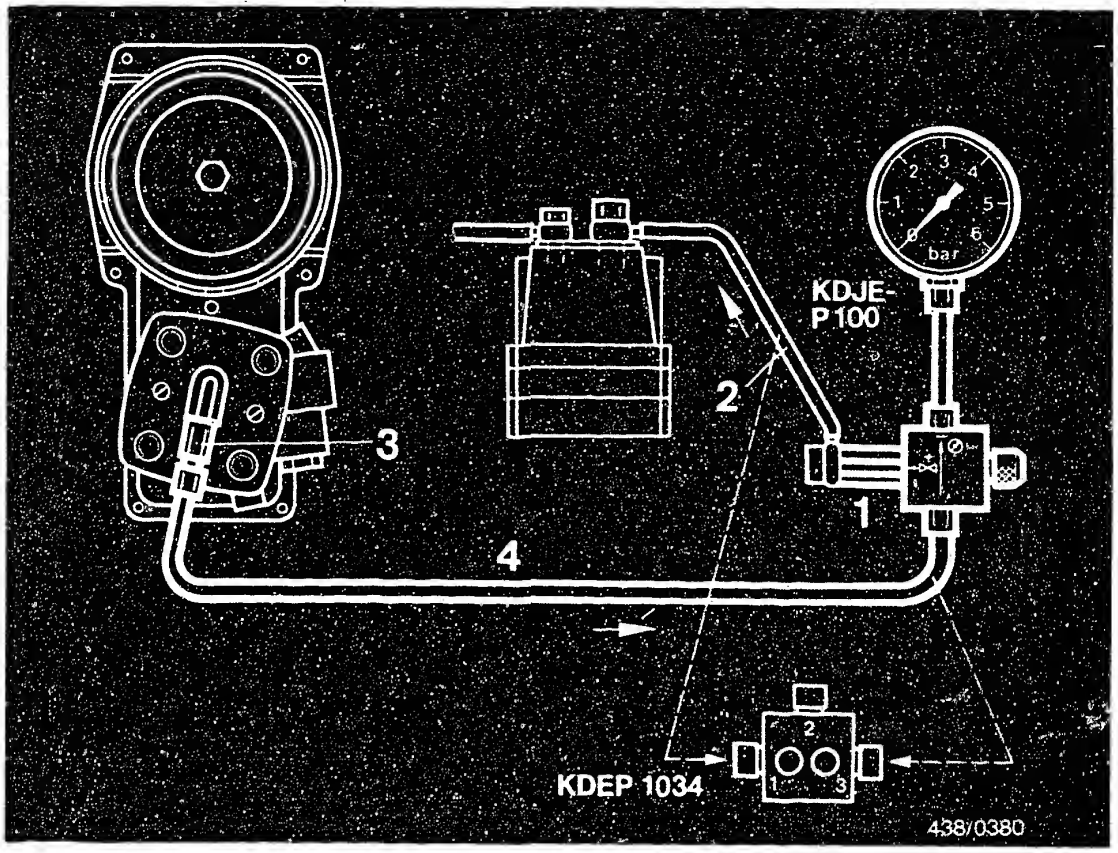


14.4 Mounting the pressure tester KDJE-P 100 (formerly KDEP 1034):

The pressure tester KDEP 1034 is equipped with a three-way valve with 2 separate valve screws. The connections of the directional-control valve are numbered (Fig. a). Since the end of 1979 the pressure tester KDJE-P 100 has been supplied. Its directional-control valve has only one valve screw (Fig. b). The connections of this directional-control valve are identified by symbols:

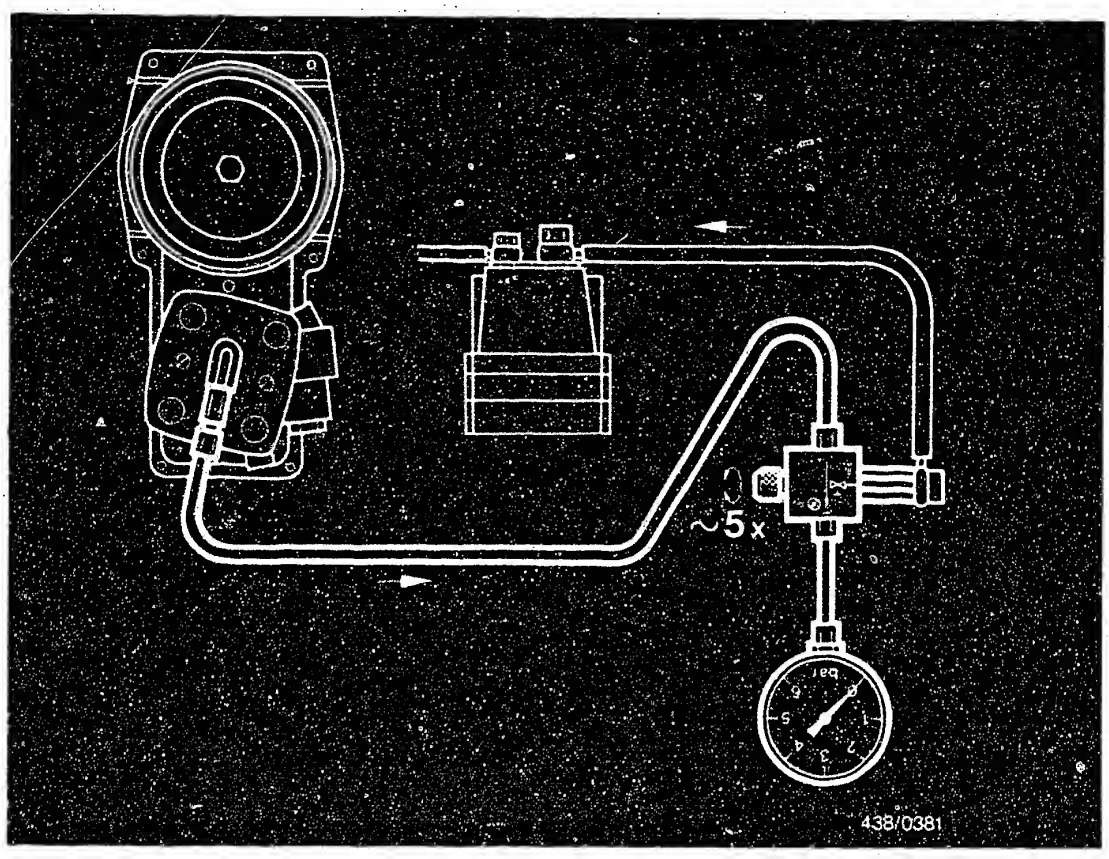
A = Inlet (from the fuel distributor)
B = Outlet (to the warm-up regulator)

Caution:
When the directional-control valve is not in use, always keep the valve screw(s) open in order to relieve the pressure on the seal rings.



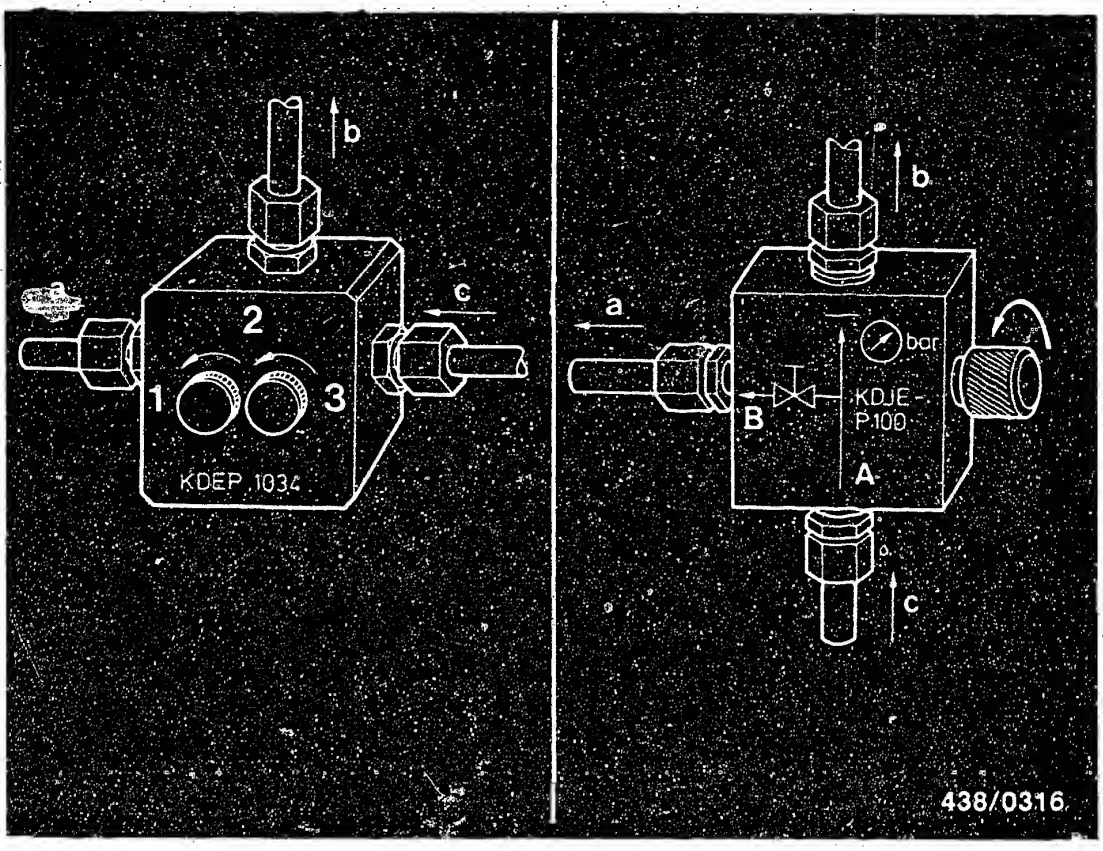
The directional-control valve of the pressure tester is connected into the control-pressure line from the fuel distributor to the warm-up regulator.

The connecting-parts set KDJE-P 100/10 is required.
Screw the adapter of connecting-parts set with seal ring onto connection port B or 1 of the directional-control valve (1).
Unscrew control-pressure line (to the warm-up regulator) from the fuel distributor and connect it to the adapter (2).
Screw the connecting piece of the connecting-parts set to the control-pressure connection port of the fuel distributor (3)and connect it with connection port A or 3 of directional-control valve via connecting hose (4).



14.5 Bleeding the pressure tester

Disconnect the electric plug from the warm-up regulator and the auxiliary-air device.
Let the pressure gauge hang down (hose fully extended).
Switch on the electric fuel pump by bridging the electrical safety circuit.
Open and close the valve screw of the directional-control valve (valve screw 1 in the case of KDEP 1034) in a 10-second rhythm about 5 times. Then hang the pressure gauge from a suitable support (e.g. from one of the struts under the engine hood).
Open valve screw of directional-control valve (both screws in the case of KDEP 1034) (turning to the left).



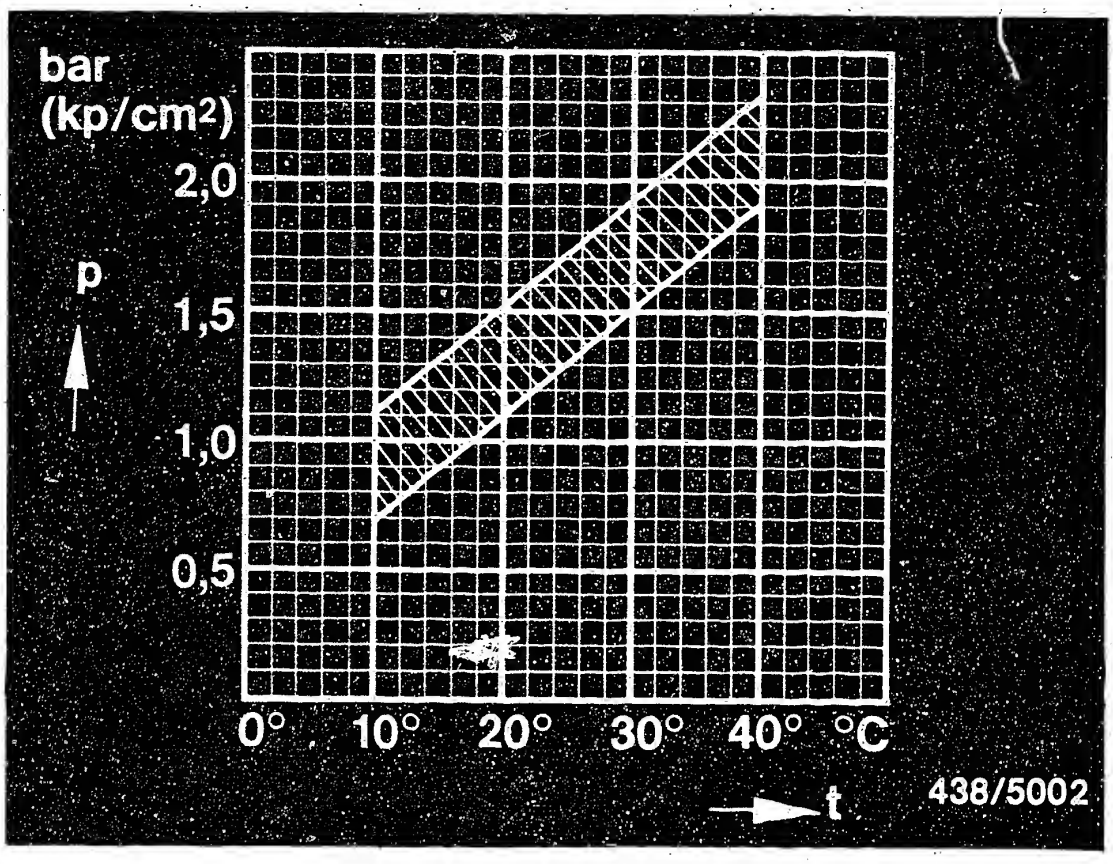
a = To warm-up regulator
b = To pressure gauge
c = From fuel distributor

14.6 Testing the "cold" control pressure.

The test is performed with the engine switched off. The engine must be cold. For this purpose, the engine should have been switched off for several hours, preferably overnight.

Pull off the plug from the warm-up regulator.

Open the valve screw of the directional-control valve (both screws in the case of KDEP 1034). Switch on the electric fuel pump by bridging the electrical safety circuit.
The pressure gauge now indicates the "cold" control pressure.

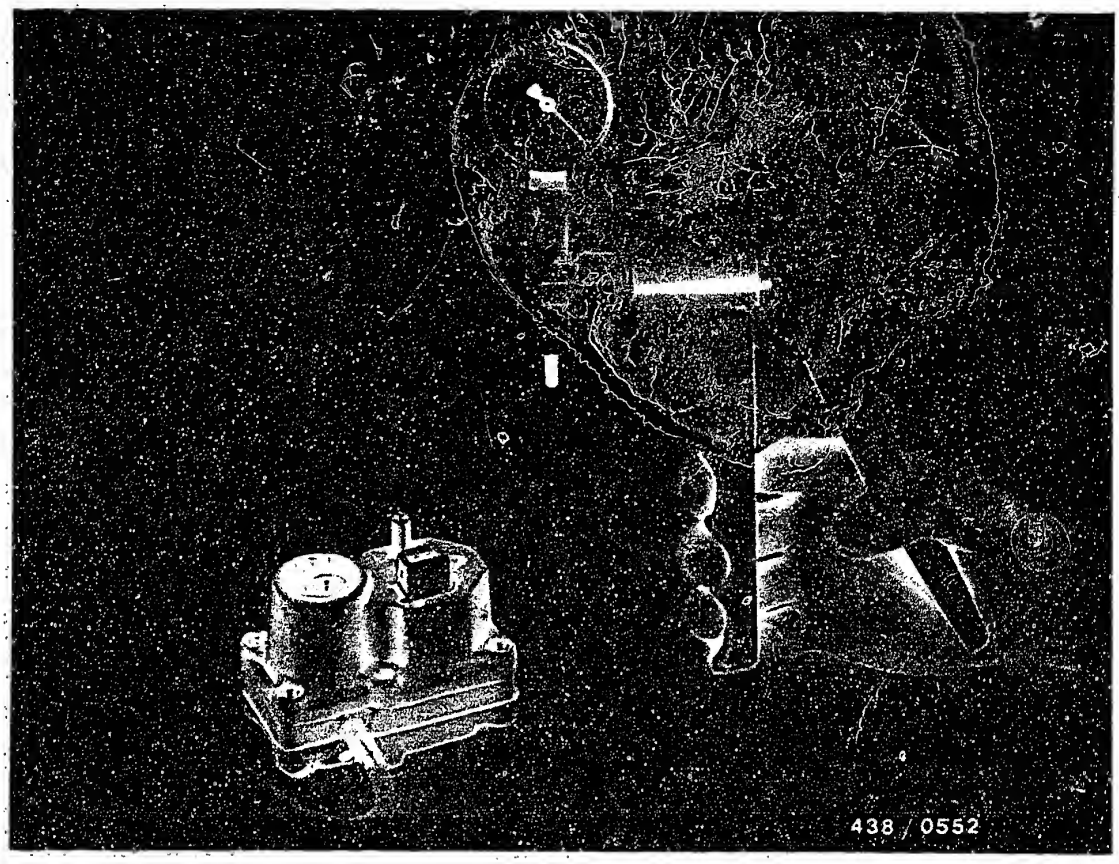


p = Control pressure (bar or kgf/cm² gauge pressure)
t = Ambient temperature (°C)

Warm-up regulator Part No.: 0 438 140 064

Calculate the nominal control pressure in accordance with the ambient temperatures in the graph.

Example: Ambient temperature = 20°C
Nominal control pressure = 1.1...1.5 bar gauge pressure

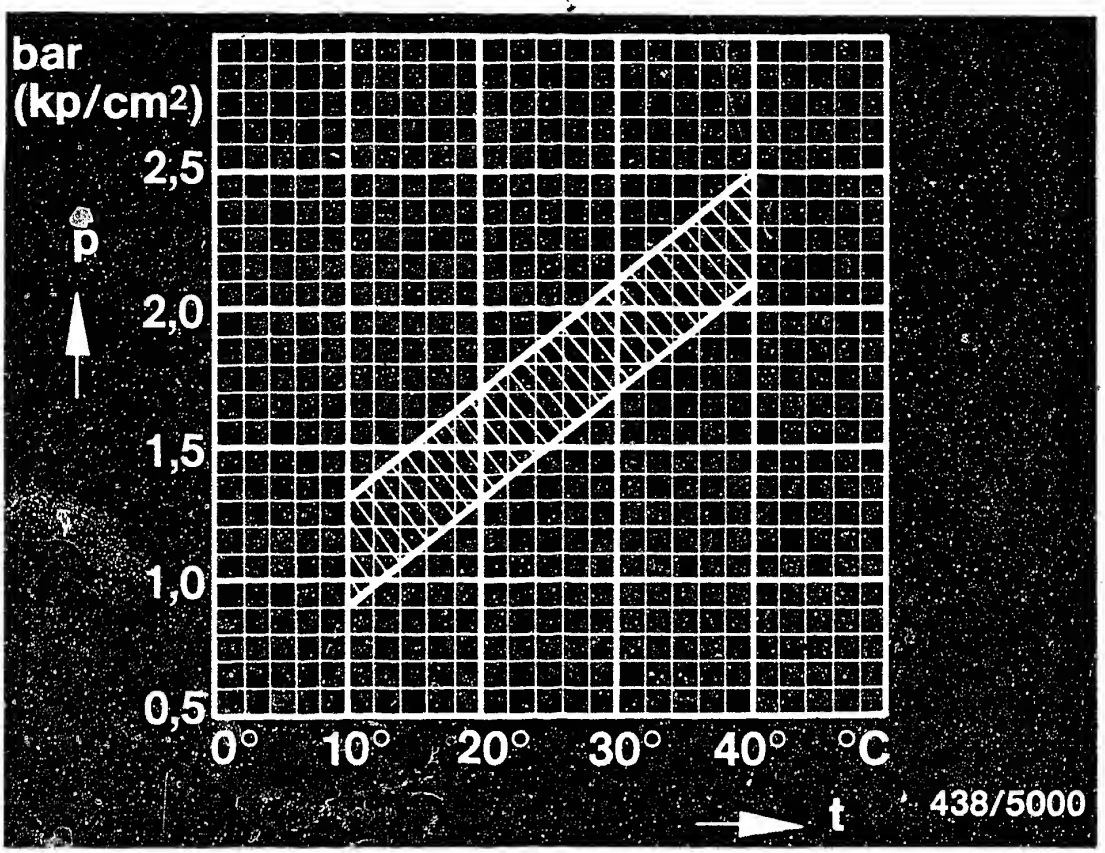


Part no. of warm-up regulator: 0 438 140 104

The control pressure is checked with simulated intake-manifold pressure, i.e. vacuum is applied to the warm-up regulator.
To do this, connect the vacuum pump to the intake-manifold-pressure connection port of the warm-up regulator on the intermediate plate of the housing. The picture shows testing with the recommended Mityvac hand vacuum pump.

Setting value for testing: 465...600 mbar
(350...450 mmHg)

The "cold" control pressure is indicated on the pressure gauge of the pressure tester.



p = Control pressure (bar or kgf/cm² gauge pressure)
t = Ambient temperature (°C)

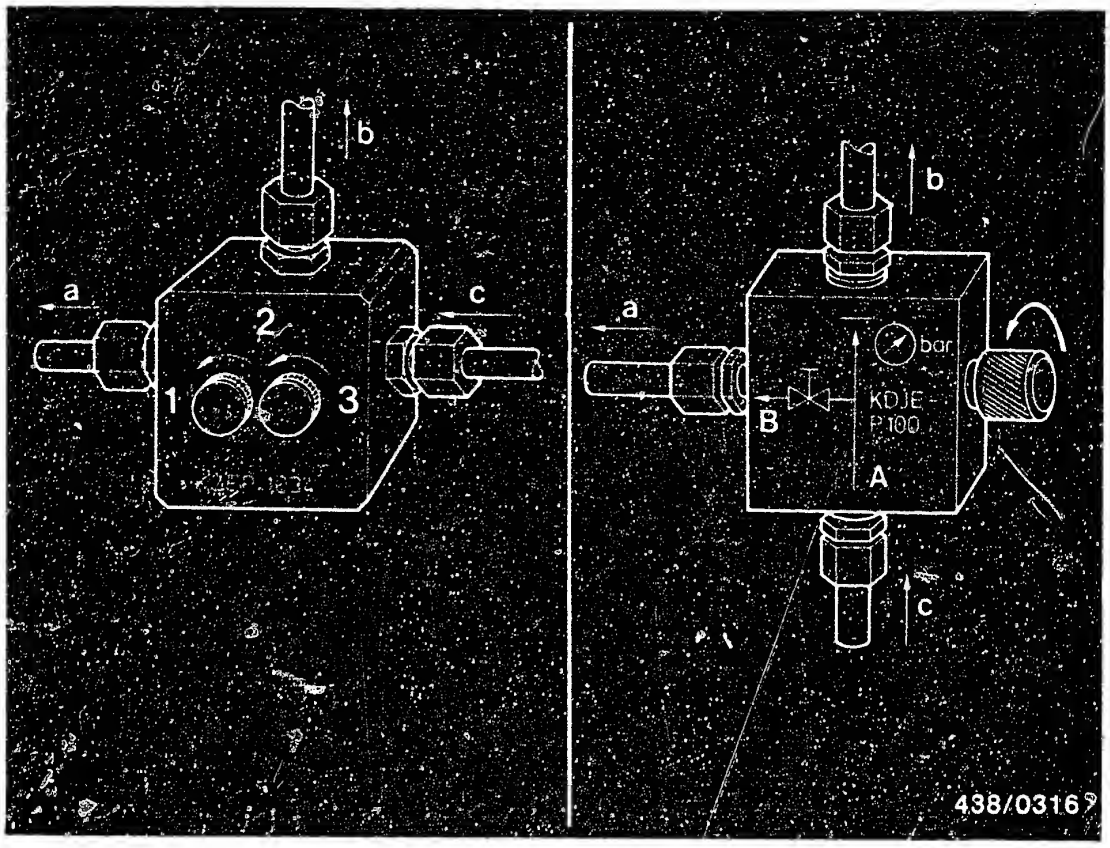
Warm-up regulator Part No.: 0 438 140 104

Calculate the nominal control pressure in accordance with the ambient temperatures in the graph.

Example: Ambient temperature = 20°C
Nominal control pressure = 1.3...1.7 bar gauge pressure

If the measured "cold" control pressure differs from the nominal value, this may be due to one of the following faults:

- Fuel delivery for the control-pressure circuit too low or too high. Test fuel delivery.
  Test value: 160...240 cm^3/min.
- Fuel return from the warm-up regulator blocked or constricted (if control pressure too high).
  Eliminate constriction.
- Warm-up regulator defective. Replace warm-up regulator.



a = To warm-up regulator
b = To pressure gauge
c = From fuel distributor

14.7 Testing the "warm" control pressure

Warm-up regulator Part No.: 0 438 140 064

The test is performed with the engine switched off. The temperature of the engine is not important.

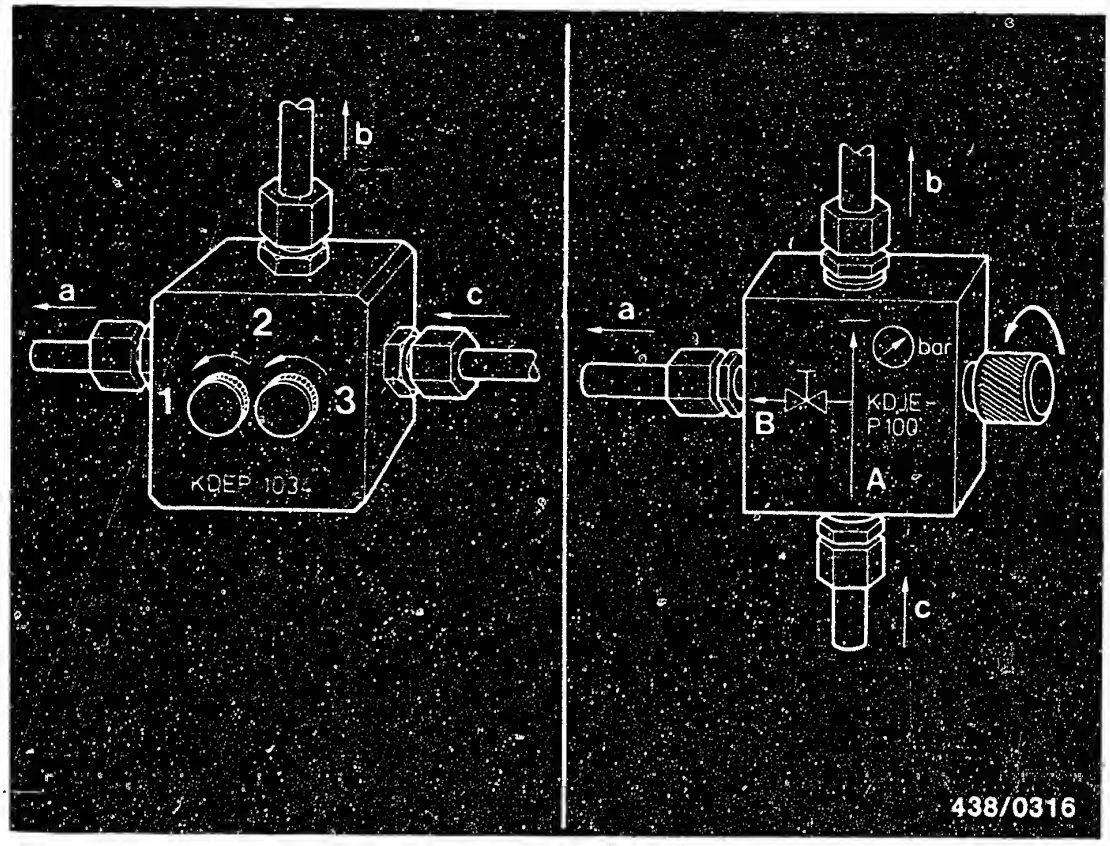
Open the valve screw of the directional-control valve (both screws in the case of KDEP 1034).

Switch on the electric fuel pump by bridging the electrical safety circuit.

Attach the plug to the warm-up regulator.

Control pressure now rises (the warm-up regulator in the process of shutting off) until the "warm" control pressure is reached.

Test specification for "warm" control pressure:
3.4...3.8 bar gauge pressure
(3.5...3.9 kgf/cm² gauge pressure)



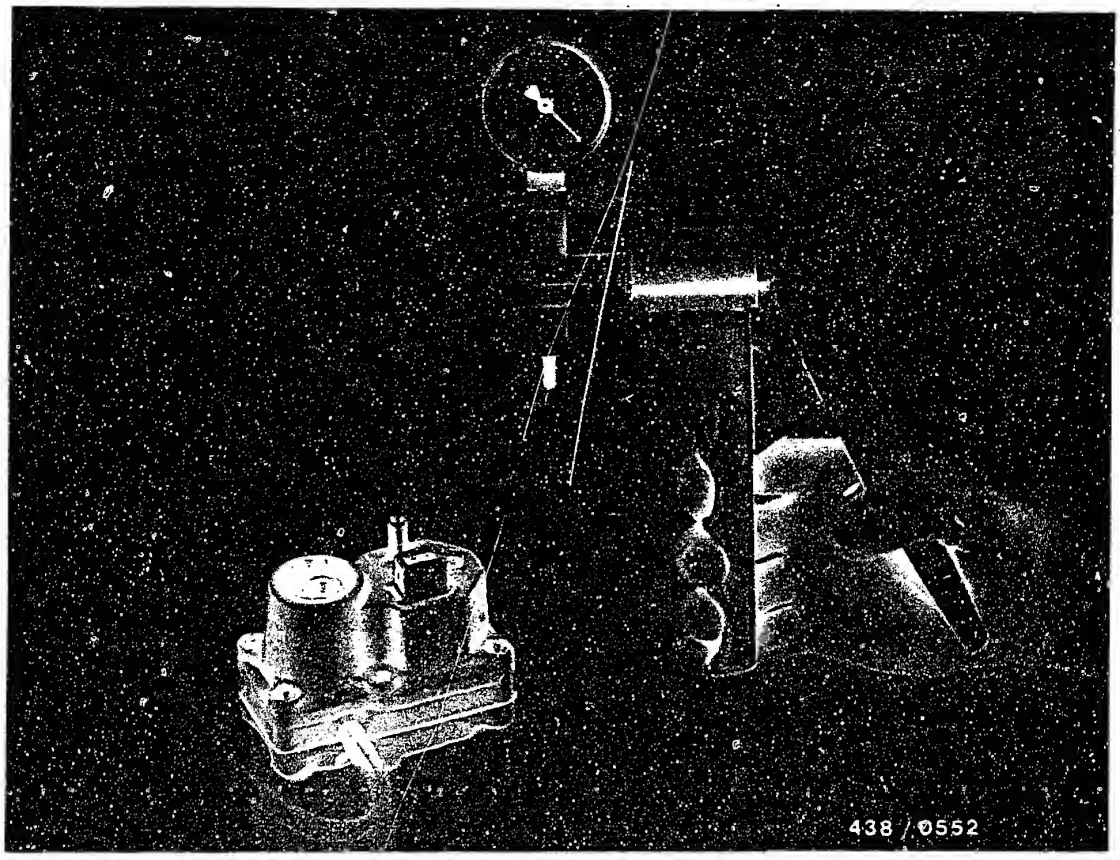
a = To warm-up regulator
b = To pressure gauge
c = From fuel distributor

Checking the "warm" control pressure

Warm-up regulator Part No.: 0 438 140 104

The test is performed with the engine switched off, once without intake-manifold pressure being applied, once with simulated intake-manifold pressure (vacuum) applied.

Open the valve screw of the directional-control valve (or both valves in the case of KDEP 1034).



For testing with simulated intake-manifold pressure, connect the vacuum pump to the intake-manifold-pressure connection port of the warm-up regulator (in the intermediate plate of the housing).

The picture shows the recommended Mityvac hand pump.

Setting value for the test: 465...600 mbar
(350...450 torr)

Test procedure:

The temperature of the engine is not important.

Open the hollow screw of the directional-control valve (both in the case of KDEP 1034).

Switch on the electric fuel pump by bridging the electrical safety circuit.

Plug the plug onto the warm-up regulator.

The control pressure increases (warm-up regulator in the process of shutting off) until the "warm" control pressure is reached.

Test first of all without the application of intake-manifold pressure, then test with simulated intake-manifold pressure (vacuum) in accordance with the values given below:

Test step	Test specifications*
• "Warm" control pressure Part no. of warm-up regulator: 0 438 140 104 Test with atmospheric pressure (without vacuum)	2.5...2.9 bar (2.6...3.0 kgf/cm²)
For testing, connect vacuum pump to intake-manifold-pressure connection of warm-up regulator. Setting value:	
465...600 mbar (350...450 torr)	3.4...3.8 bar (3.5...3.9 kgf/cm²)

* Pressures in the test-specification table are given in bar (gauge pressure) and/or in kgf/cm² (gauge pressure).

If the measured "warm" control pressure differs from the test specification, this may be due to one of the following faults:

If control pressure too high:

- Fuel delivery for the control-pressure circuit too high.
Test fuel delivery.
Test specification: 160...240 cm^3/min.

- Fuel return from the warm-up regulator blocked or constricted.
Eliminate constriction.

- Warm-up regulator has hydraulic defect.
Replace warm-up regulator.

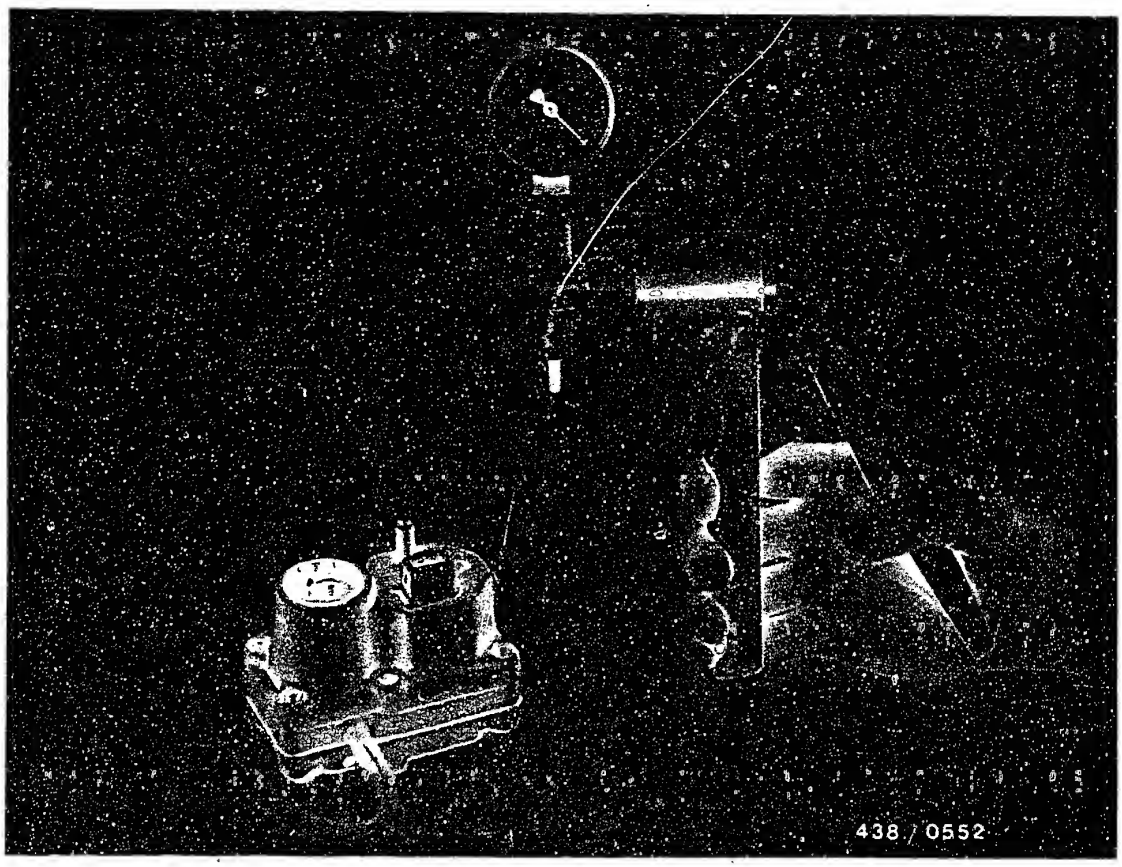
If control pressure too low:

- Power supply open-circuit.
Eliminate open circuit. Ensure that the plug is contacting properly.

- Battery voltage too low, voltage drop.
Eliminate voltage drop. Minimum voltage at connector: 11.5 V.
If necessary, repeat test with engine running in order to obtain the normal generator voltage of approx. 14 V when the vehicle is in operation.

- Fuel delivery for the control-pressure circuit too low.
Test fuel delivery.
Test specification: 160...240 cm^3/min.

- Warm-up regulator defective. Heating coil open-circuit. Hydraulic defect. Replace warm-up regulator.



- Testing the full-load diaphragm for leaks

Switch off the electric fuel pump.

Connect the "Mityvac" hand vacuum pump to the intake-manifold-pressure connection port of the warm-up regulator and build up a vacuum.
Setting value: 465...600 mbar (350...450 mmHg)

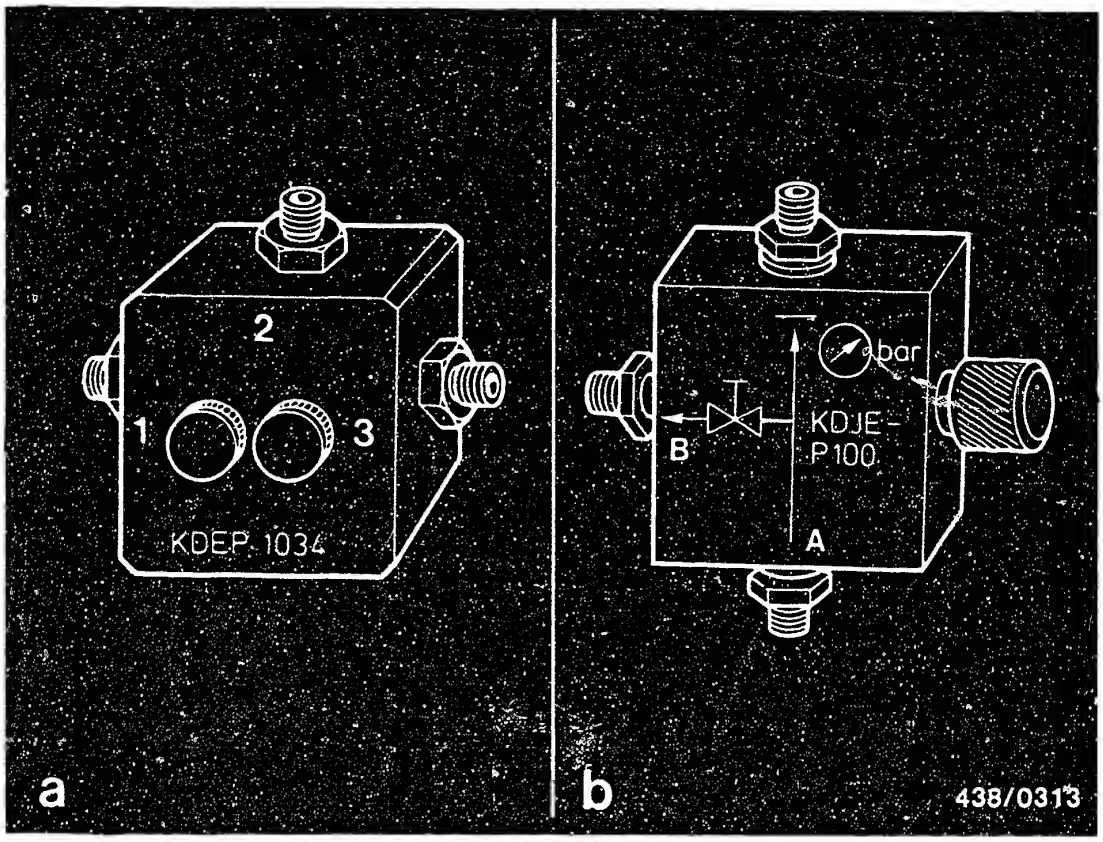
Test specification for air leaks:
Max. pressure drop within 15 s 100 mbar (75 mmHg)

If the pressure drop is too great, replace the warm-up regulator.

Finally, check the condition and the correct fitting of the connecting hose from the intake manifold to the warm-up regulator.
If necessary, replace the hose.

When the warm-up regulator has been replaced or a fault remedied, carry out the idle adjustment with the engine at normal operating temperature.

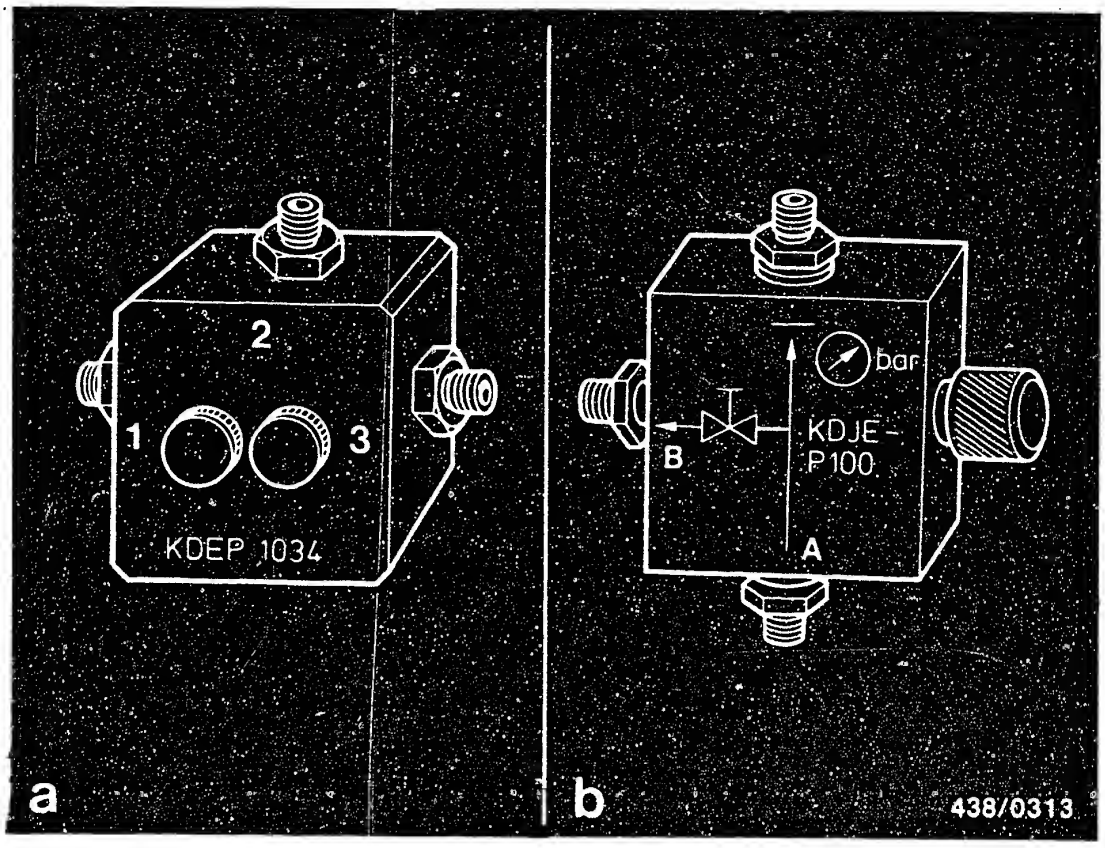
Idle adjustment is described on Coordinate F 14.



15. Testing and adjusting the primary (system) pressure:

15.1 Mounting the pressure tester KDJE-P100 (formerly KDEP 1034):

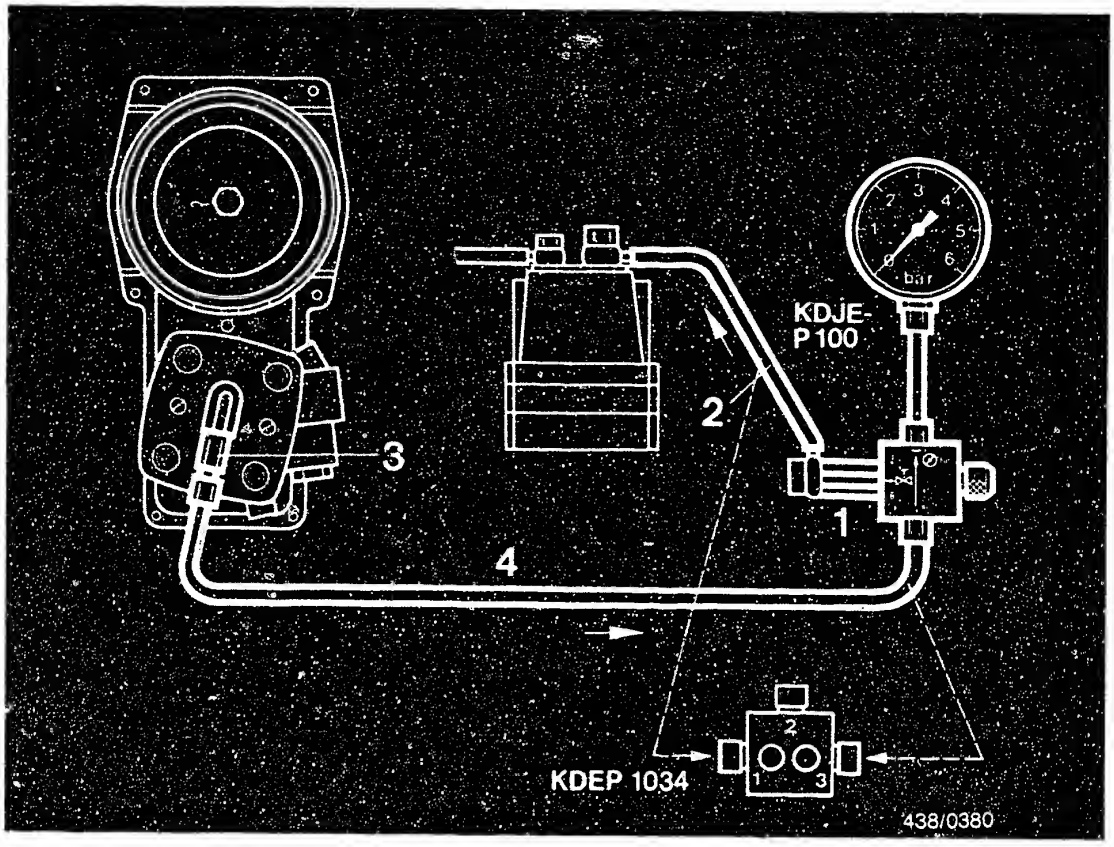
The pressure tester KDEP 1034 is equipped with a three-way valve with 2 separate valve screws. The connections of the directional-control valve are numbered (Fig. a).



Since the end of 1979 the pressure tester KDJE-P 100 has been supplied. Its directional-control valve has only one valve screw (Fig. b). The connections of this directional-control valve are identified by symbols:

A = Inlet (from the fuel distributor)
B = Outlet (to the warm-up regulator)

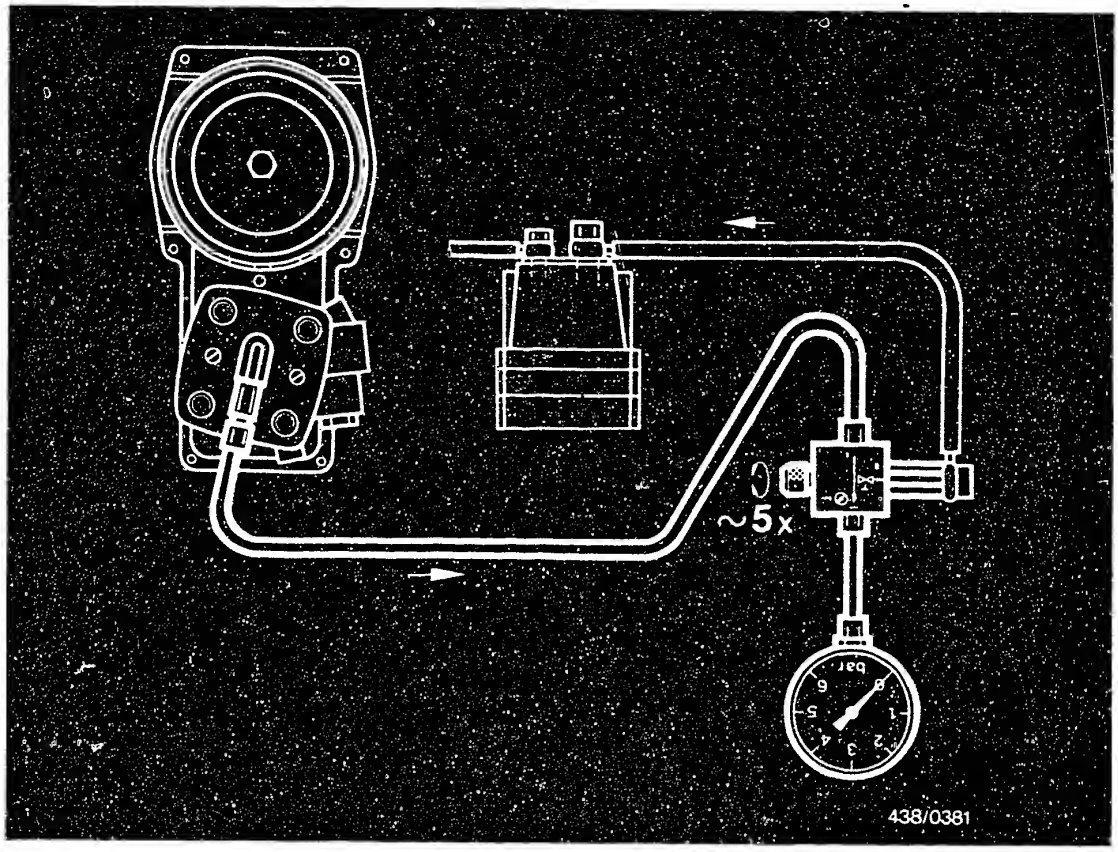
Caution:
When the directional-control valve is not in use, always keep the valve screw(s) open in order to relieve the pressure on the seal rings.



The directional-control valve of the pressure tester is connected into the control-pressure line from the fuel distributor to the warm-up regulator.

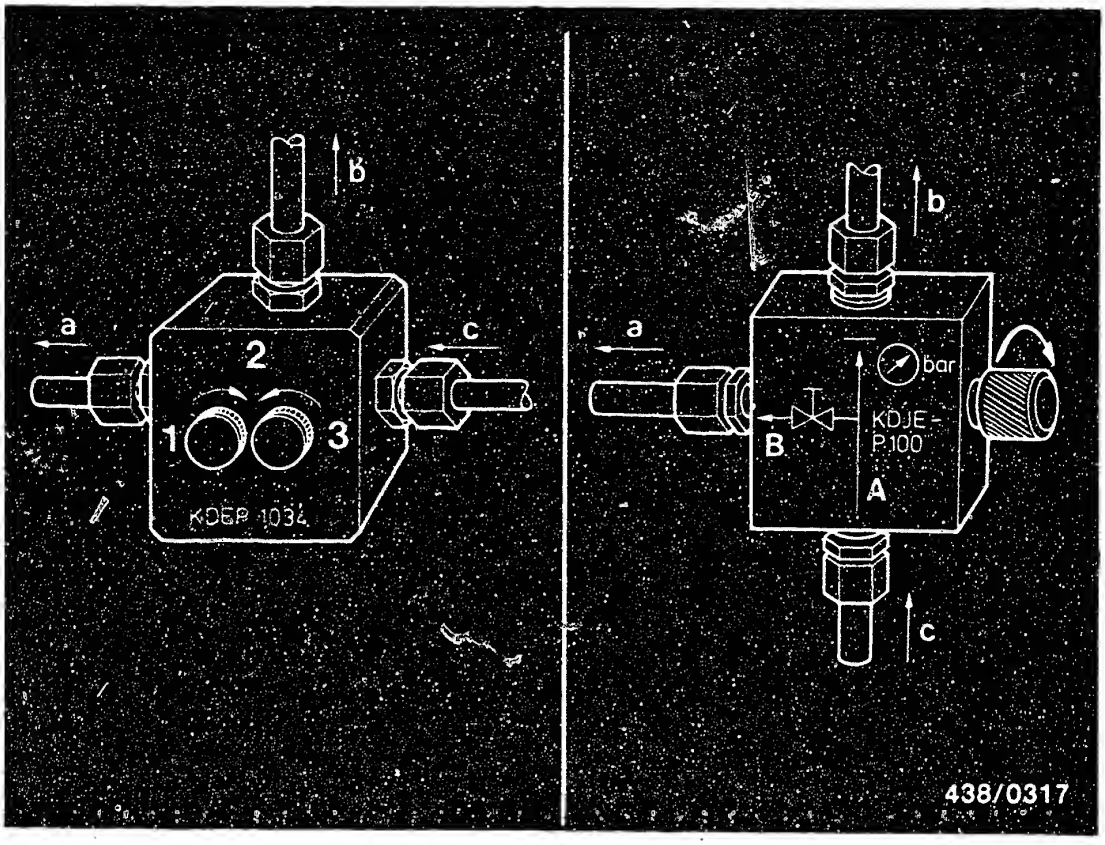
The connecting-parts set KDJE-P 100/10 is additionally required.

Screw the adapter of the connecting-parts set with seal ring to connection port B or 1 of the directional-control valve (1).
Unscrew the control-pressure line (to warm-up regulator) from the fuel distributor and connect to the adapter (2).
Screw connecting-piece of the connecting-parts set onto control-pressure connection port of the fuel distributor (3) and connect with connection port A or 3 of the directional-control valve via connecting hose (4).



15.2 Bleeding the pressure tester:

Disconnect the electric plug from the warm-up regulator and the auxiliary-air device.
Let the pressure gauge hang down (hose fully extended).
Switch on the electrical fuel pump by bridging the electrical safety circuit.
Open and close the valve screw of the directional-control valve (valve screw 1 in the case of KDEP 1034) in a 10-second rhythm about 5 times.
Then hang the pressure gauge from a suitable support (e.g. from one of the struts under the engine hood).
Open valve screw of directional-control valve (both screws in the case of KDEP 1034) (turning to the left).



a = To warm-up regulator
b = To pressure gauge
c = From fuel distributor

15.3 Testing the primary pressure:

The test is performed with the engine switched off. The temperature of the engine is not important. Close the valve screw of directional-control valve KDJE-P 100. In the case of KDEP 1034, close valve screw 1, open valve screw 3. Switch on the electric fuel pump by bridging the electrical safety circuit.

The pressure gauge now indicates the primary pressure.

Fuel distributor Part No.	Test specifications - primary pressure (gauge pressure)
0 438 100 053	4.5...5.2 bar (4.6...5.3 kgf/cm²)
0 438 100 113	4.7...5.4 bar (4.8...5.5 kgf/cm²)

Possible causes for too low a primary pressure:

- Fuel supply faulty
(Delivery of electric fuel pump too low).

- Primary pressure set incorrectly.

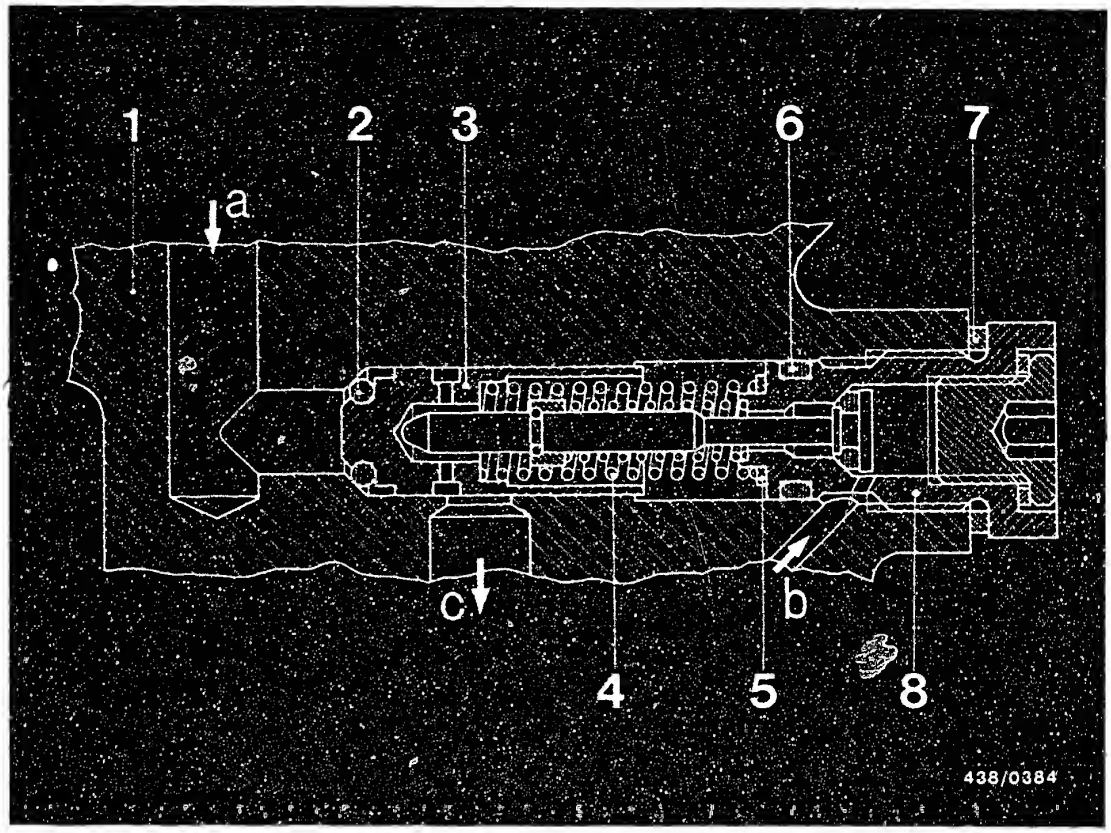
A precondition for readjustment of the primary pressure is always that the fuel supply is in order.
Measure the fuel delivery. (Test specification: 750 cm³/ 30 s.

Possible causes for too high a primary pressure:

- A restriction in the return line leading to the fuel tank.

- Primary-pressure regulator set incorrectly.

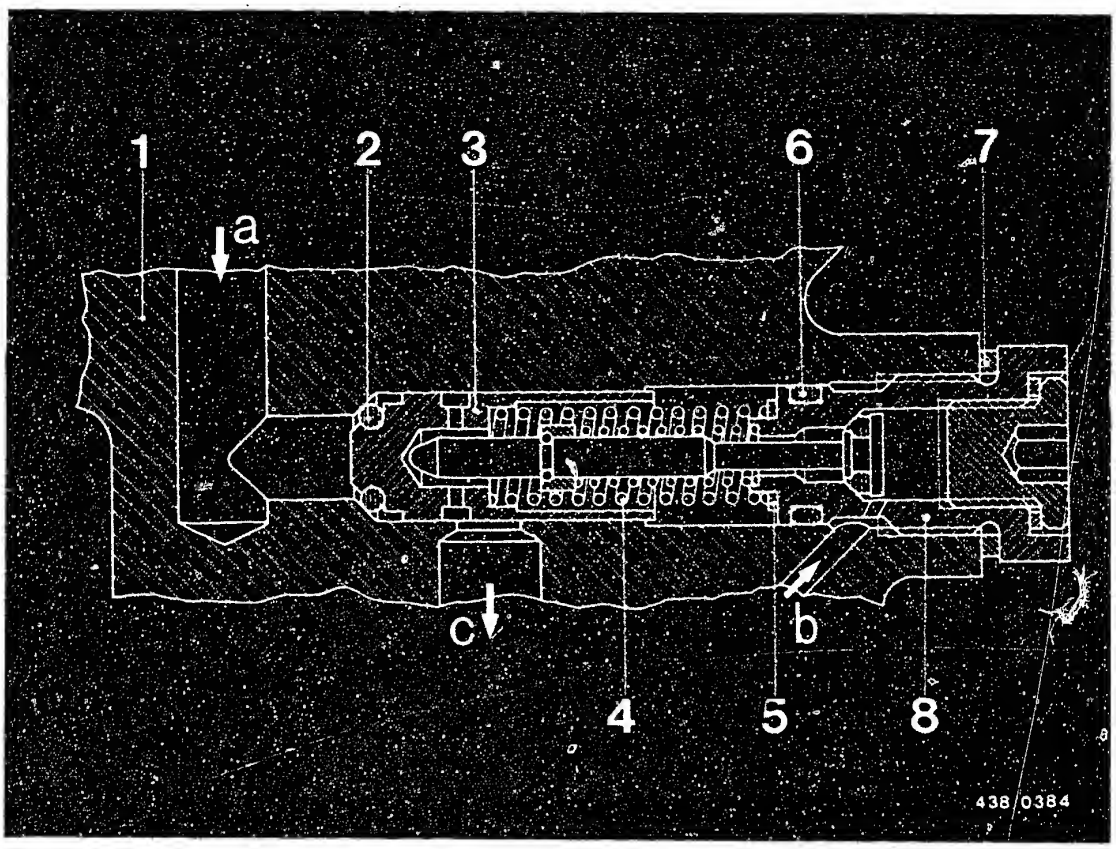
For this reason, before readjusting too high a primary pressure, always first check the condition of the return line leading to the fuel tank.



a = Primary pressure
b = From warm-up regulator
c = Fuel return
1 = Fuel-distributor housing
2 = O-ring
3 = Control piston
4 = Control spring
5 = Shim(s)
6 = O-ring
7 = Flat seal ring
8 = Screw plug

15.4 Adjusting the primary pressure:

Fuel distributor Part No.	Adjustment values - primary pressure (gauge pressure)
0 438 100 053	4.7...4.9 bar (4.8...5.0 kgf/cm²)
0 438 100 113	4.9...5.1 bar (5.0...5.2 kgf/cm²)

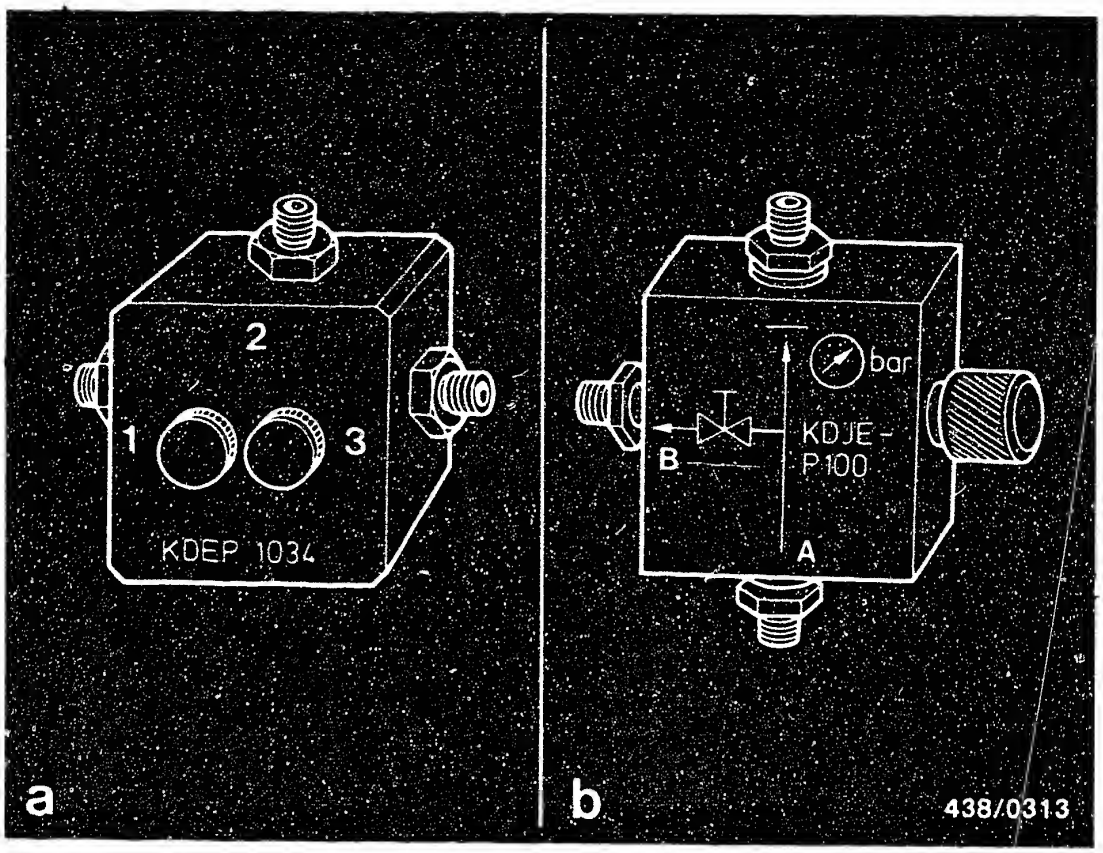


The primary pressure is readjusted by replacing the shims (Item 5).

Note:
0.1 mm more of shim thickness means about 0.15 bar pressure increase and vice versa.

To do this, screw out the large screw plug (Item 8) together with the push valve. After carrying out the adjustment, always fit the screw plug with a new flat seal ring (Item 7) and O-ring (Item 6).

The control piston (Item 3) of the primary-pressure regulator must not be lost. It was matched specially to the fuel distributor housing in the manufacturing plant and therefore is the only part of the primary-pressure regulator which must not be replaced.



15. Testing the entire fuel system for leaks.

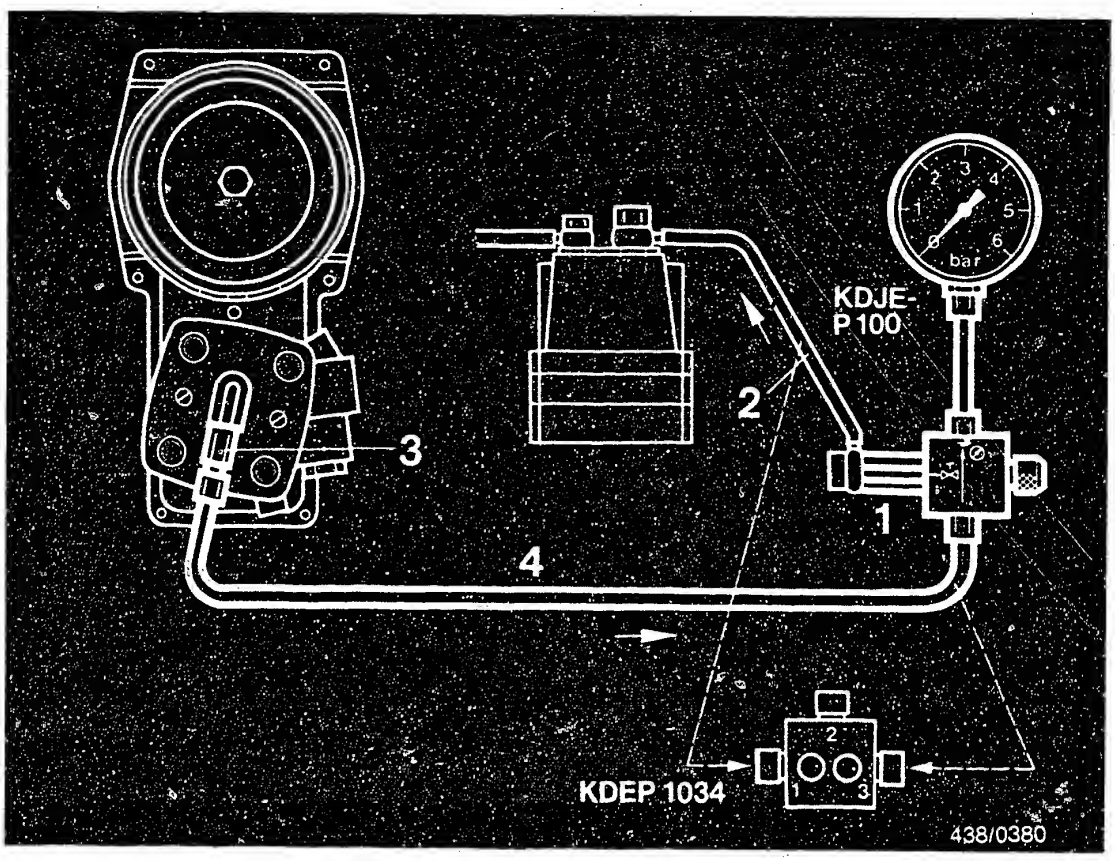
16.1 Mounting the pressure tester KDJE-P 100 (formerly KDEP 1034):

The pressure tester KDEP 1034 is equipped with a three-way valve with 2 separate valve screws. The connections of the directional-control valve are numbered (Fig. a). Since the end of 1979 the pressure tester KDJE-P 100 has been supplied. Its directional-control valve has only one valve screw (Fig. b).

The connections of this directional-control valve are identified by symbols:

A = Inlet (from the fuel distributor)
B = Outlet (to the warm-up regulator)

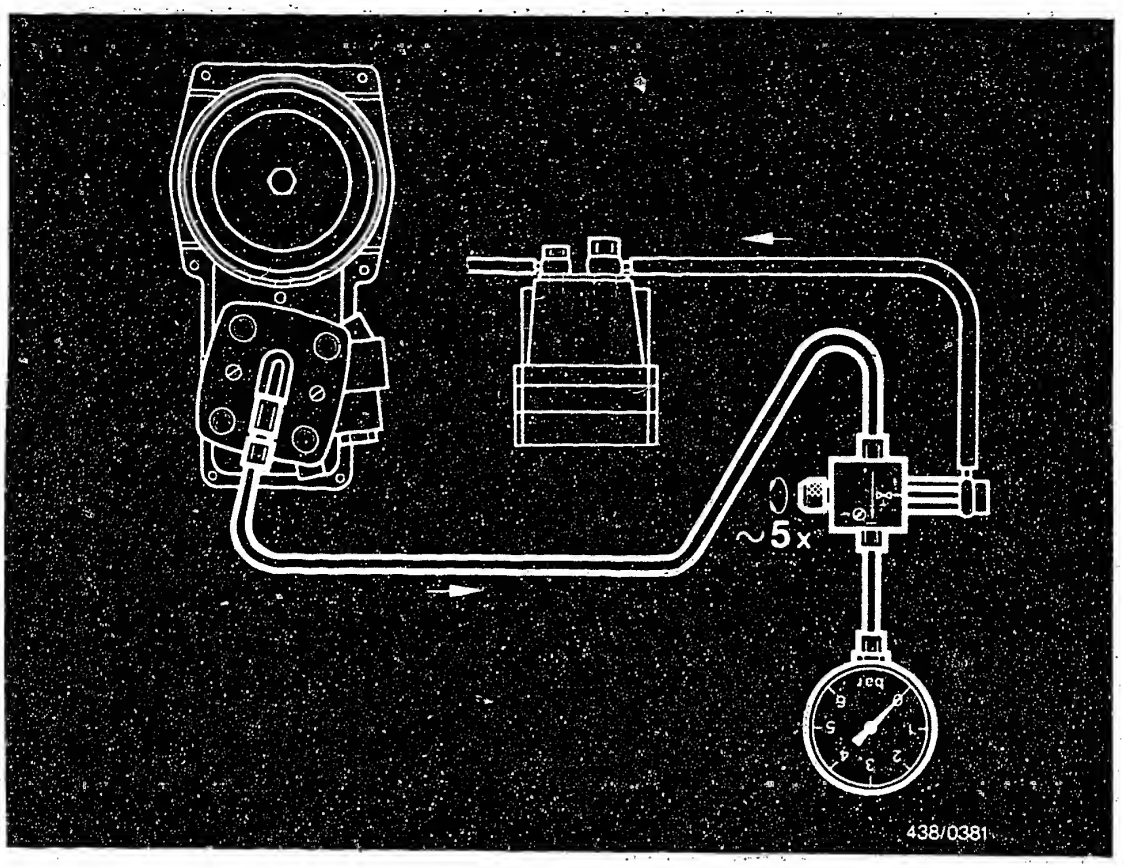
Caution:
When the directional-control valve is not in use, always keep the valve screw(s) open in order to relieve the pressure on the seal rings.



The directional-control valve of the pressure tester is connected into the control-pressure line from the fuel distributor to the warm-up regulator.

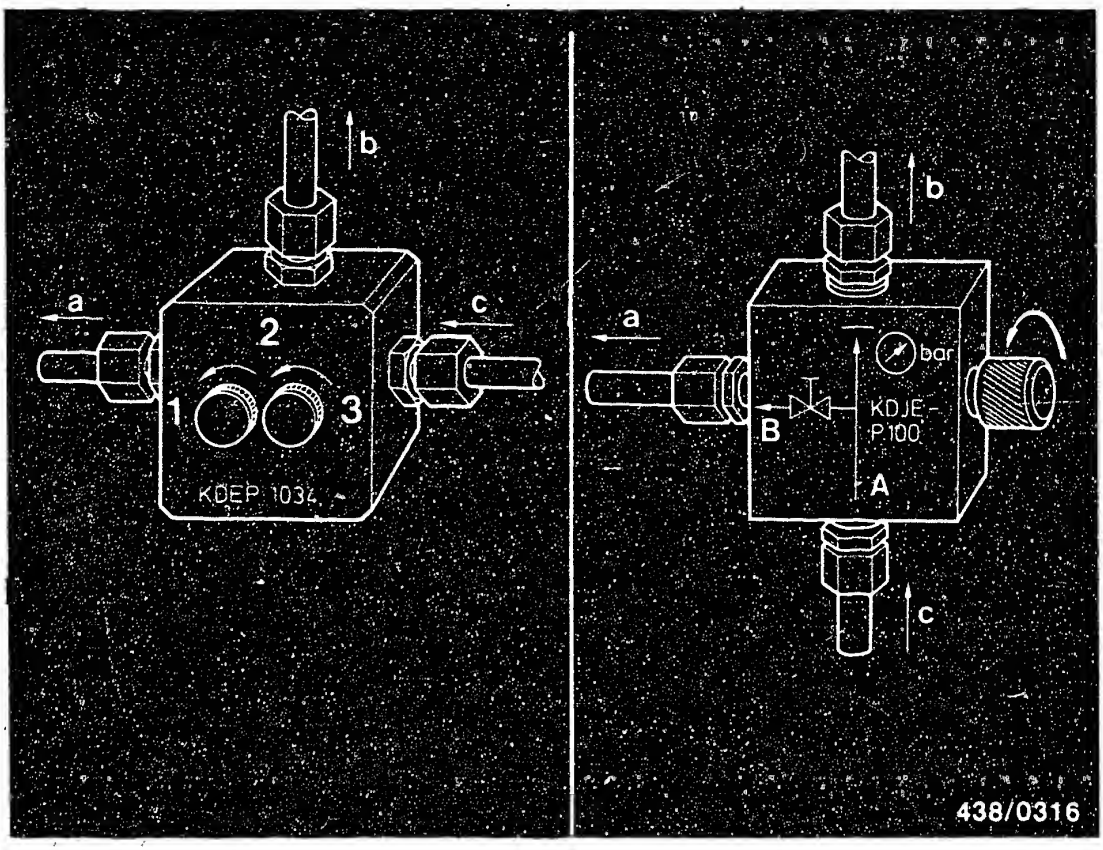
The connecting-parts set KDJE-P 100/10 is additionally required.

Screw the adapter of connecting-parts set with seal ring to connection port B/1 of directional-control valve (1).
Unscrew the control-pressure line (to warm-up regulator) from the fuel distributor and connect to the adapter (2).
Screw connecting-piece of connecting-parts set to control-pressure connection port of the fuel distributor (3) and connect with connection port A/3 of the directional-control valve via connecting hose (4).



16.2 Bleeding the pressure tester:

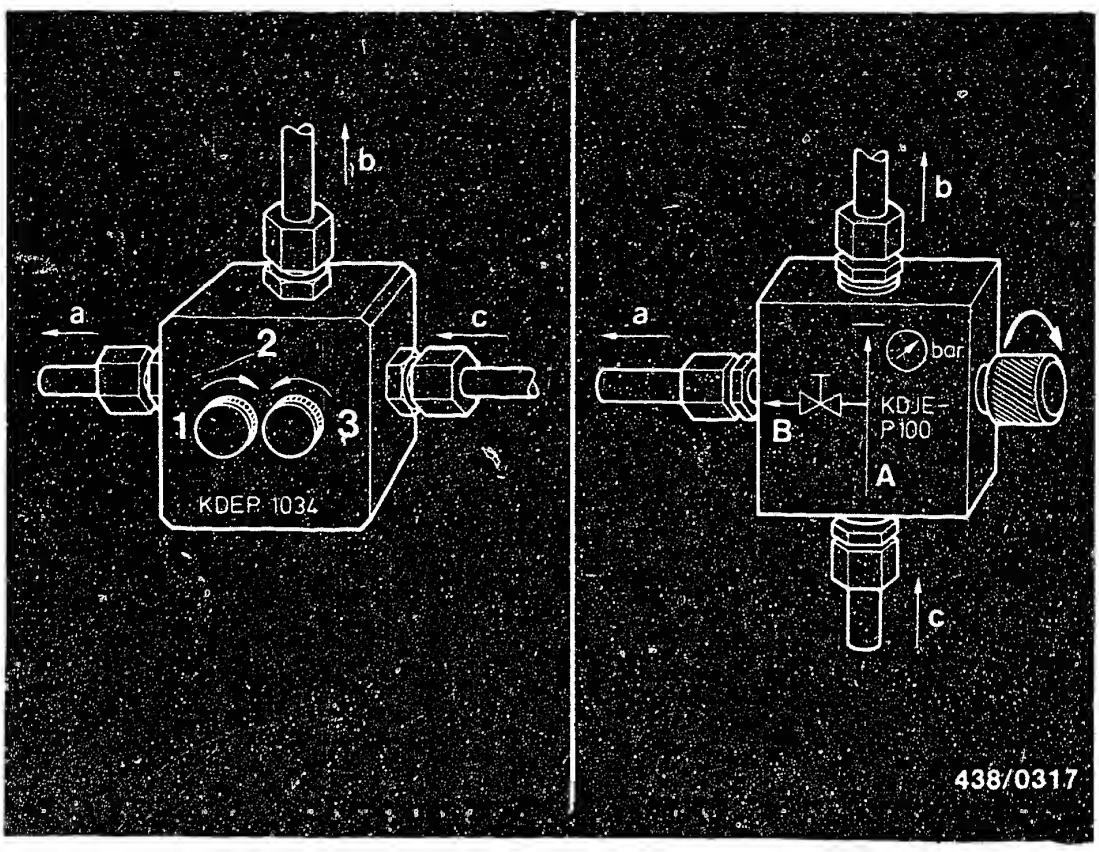
Disconnect the electric plug from the warm-up regulator and the auxiliary-air valve.
Let the pressure gauge hang down (hose fully extended).
Switch on the electric fuel pump by bridging the electrical safety circuit.
Open and close the valve screw of the directional-control valve (valve screw 1 in the case of KDEP 1034) in a 10-second rhythm about 5 times. Then hang the pressure gauge from a suitable support (e.g. from one of the struts under the engine hood).
Open valve screw of directional-control valve (both screws in the case of KDEP 1034) (turning to the left).



a = To warm-up regulator
b = To pressure gauge
c = From fuel distributor

16.3 Leak test:

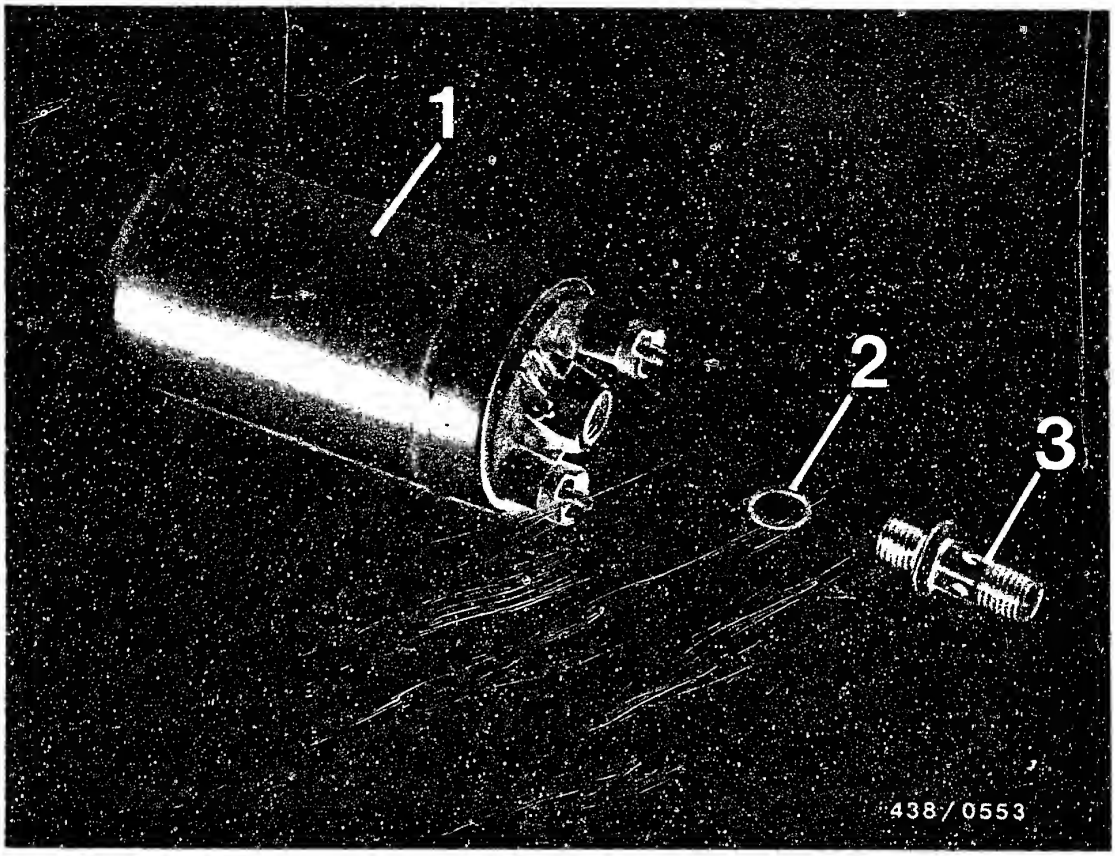
The test is performed with the engine switched off. Make the test with a warm engine but not immediately after the engine has been operated at a high temperature.
Open the valve screw of the directional-control valve (both valves in the case of KDEP 1034).
Switch on the electric fuel pump by bridging the electrical safety circuit until the warm-up regulator has ceased to operate ("warm" control pressure).
Switch the electric fuel pump off again and observe the drop in pressure on the pressure gauge.



Test specifications for leak test:

Fuel accumulator	Minimum pressure (gauge pressure) after 10 min.	after 20 min.
0 438 170 010	2.0 bar (2.1 kgf/cm²)	1.7 bar (1.8 kgf/cm²)
0 438 170 029	2.7 bar (2.8 kgf/cm²)	2.6 bar (2.7 kgf/cm²)

If the pressure drops too quickly, repeat the test with the control-pressure circuit disconnected.
Position of the valve screws:
Close the valve screw of the directional-control valve KDJE-P 100.
In the case of KDEP 1034, close valve screw 1, open valve screw 2.
If the same result is found, the leak is in the primary-pressure circuit. If the test results are correct during the second test, the leak is in the control-pressure circuit.



1 = Electric fuel pump
2 = Flat seal ring
3 = Tube fitting

16.4 Possible causes of a defect in the primary-pressure circuit:

- Non-return valve in the pressure connection piece of the electric fuel pump has a leak.

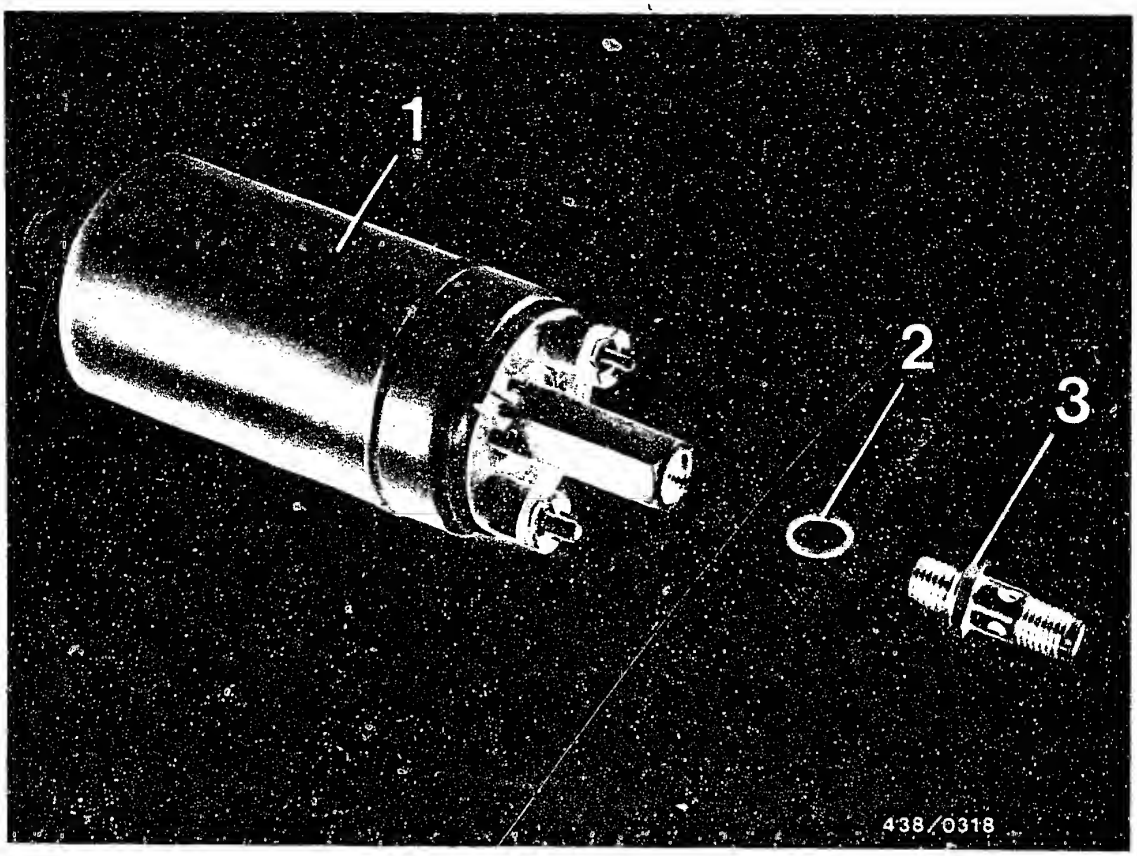
Part No. of electric fuel pump: 0 580 254 964

The non-return valve is built into the tube fitting. If necessary, replace the tube fitting Part No.: 1 583 386 016 as follows:

Thoroughly clean the connection of the delivery line on the electric fuel pump.
Pinch off the intake hose (fuel tank - electric fuel pump) (e.g. using hose clamper W 157 from Matra Co.).
Screw off the delivery line, collecting any escaping fuel.
Screw out the defective tube fitting.

Screw a new tube fitting (short end) with thick flat seal ring into the pressure connection piece and tighten to a torque of 17...25 Nm while at the same time applying a wrench to the hexagonal section of the pressure connection piece. Fit a thin flat seal ring, fuel-line inlet union and another flat seal ring onto the long end of the tube fitting and tighten with the hexagon cap nut.
Remove hose clamper from intake hose.

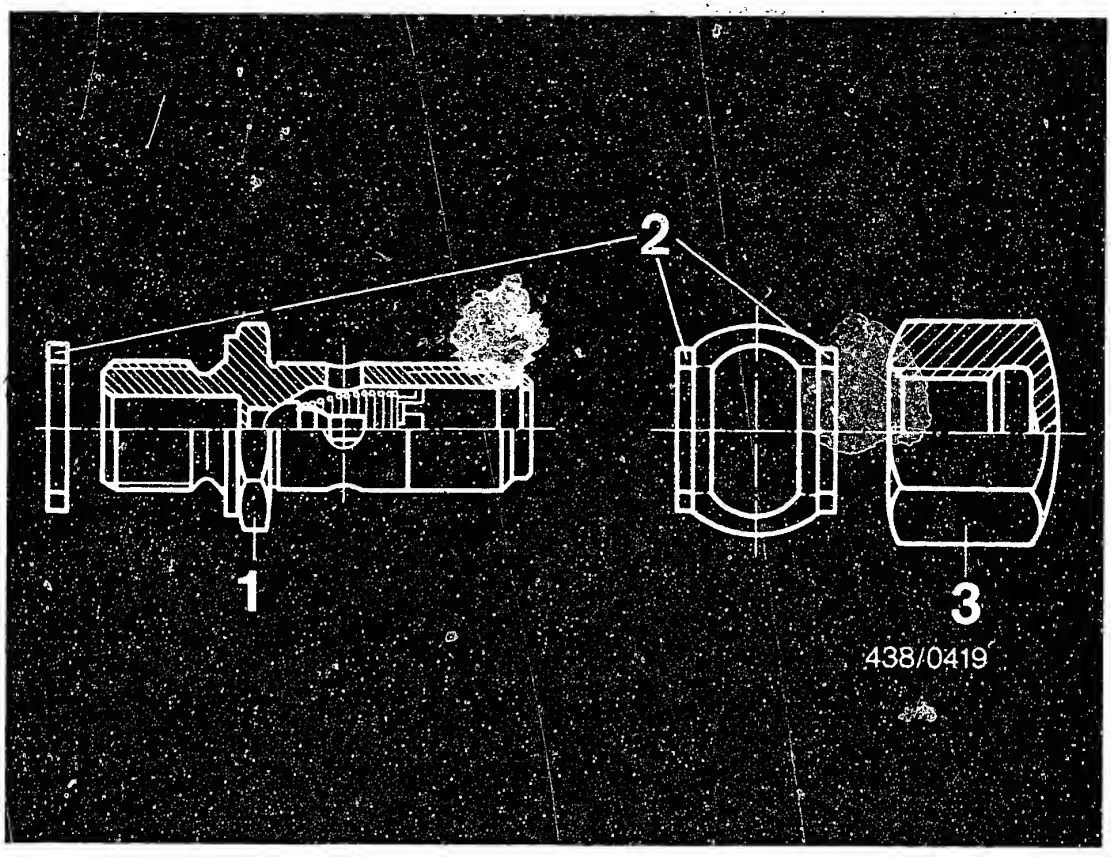
Check connections for leaks with the electric fuel pump in operation.



1 = Electric fuel pump
2 = Flat seal ring
3 = Tube fitting

- Non-return valve in the pressure connection piece of the electric fuel pump has a leak.

Part No. of electric fuel pump: 0 580 254 982 to FD 822
The non-return valve is built into the tube fitting and cannot be exchanged.
In order to avoid having to change the whole electric fuel pump in the case of a leaking non-return valve, a parts set has been produced with a separate non-return valve, which can be used on the above-mentioned electric fuel pump.
Part No. of parts set: 1 587 010 003.



1 = Tube fitting with built-in non-return valve
2 = Flat seal rings
3 = Cap nut

Parts set: 1 587 010 003

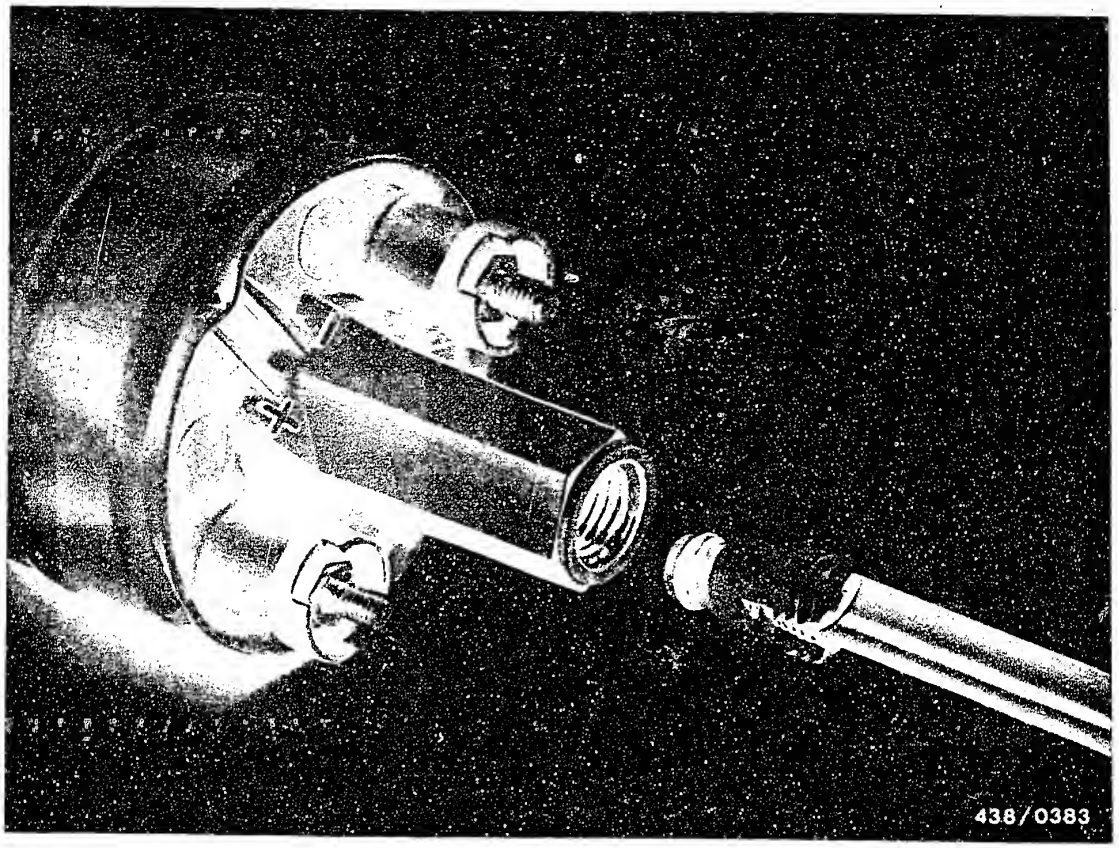
Installation:

Thoroughly clean the connection of the delivery line on the electric fuel pump.
Pinch off the intake hose (fuel tank - electric fuel pump) (e.g. using hose clamper W 157 from Matra Co.).
Screw off the delivery line, collecting any escaping fuel.

The defective original non-return valve remains in the electric fuel pump.

Screw a tube fitting of the parts set (short end) with thick flat seal ring into the pressure connection piece and tighten to a torque of 17...25 Nm.
At the same time apply a wrench to the hexagonal section of the pressure connection piece.
Fit a thin flat seal ring, fuel-line inlet union and another flat seal ring onto the long end of the tube fitting and tighten with the hexagon cap nut.
Remove hose clamper from intake hose.

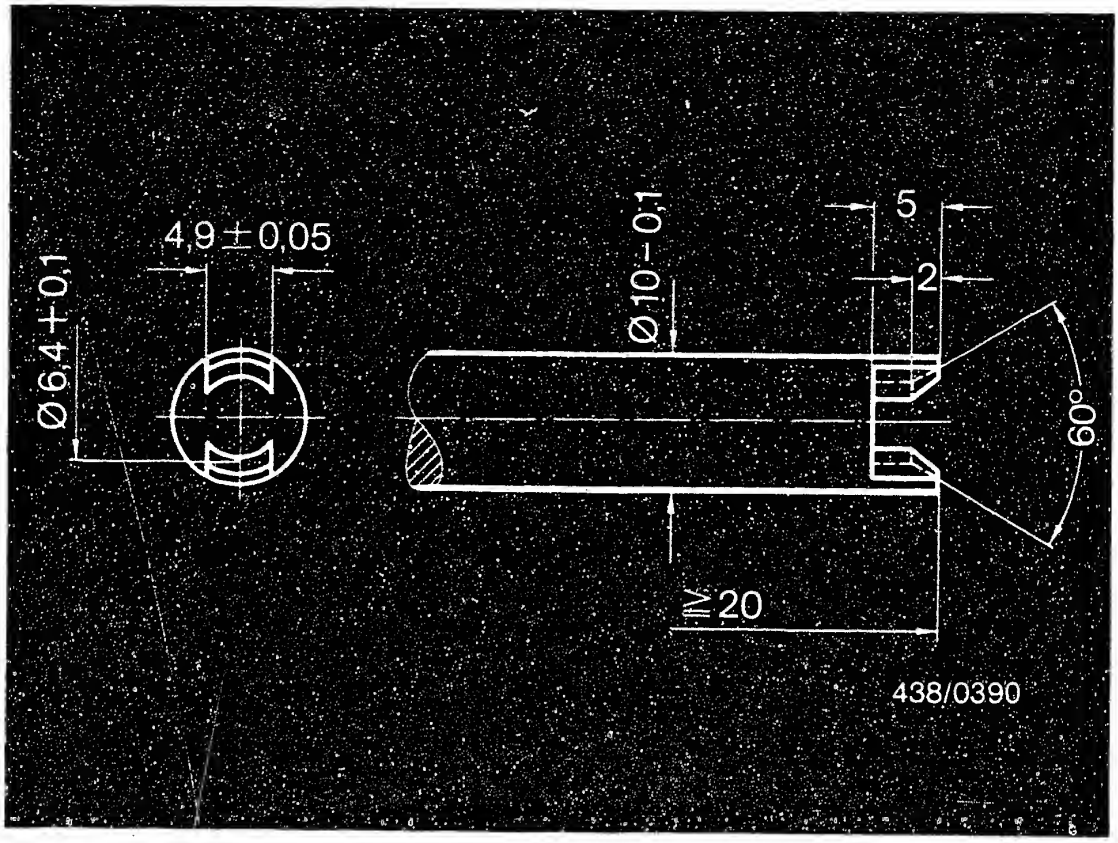
Check connections for leaks with the electric fuel pump in operation.



Electric fuel pump Part No. 0 580 254 982 from FD 823
The non-return valve is screwed into the pressure connection piece of the electric fuel pump.
In case of leaks, the whole valve insert should be replaced.
Part No. of the valve insert: 1 587 410 901.

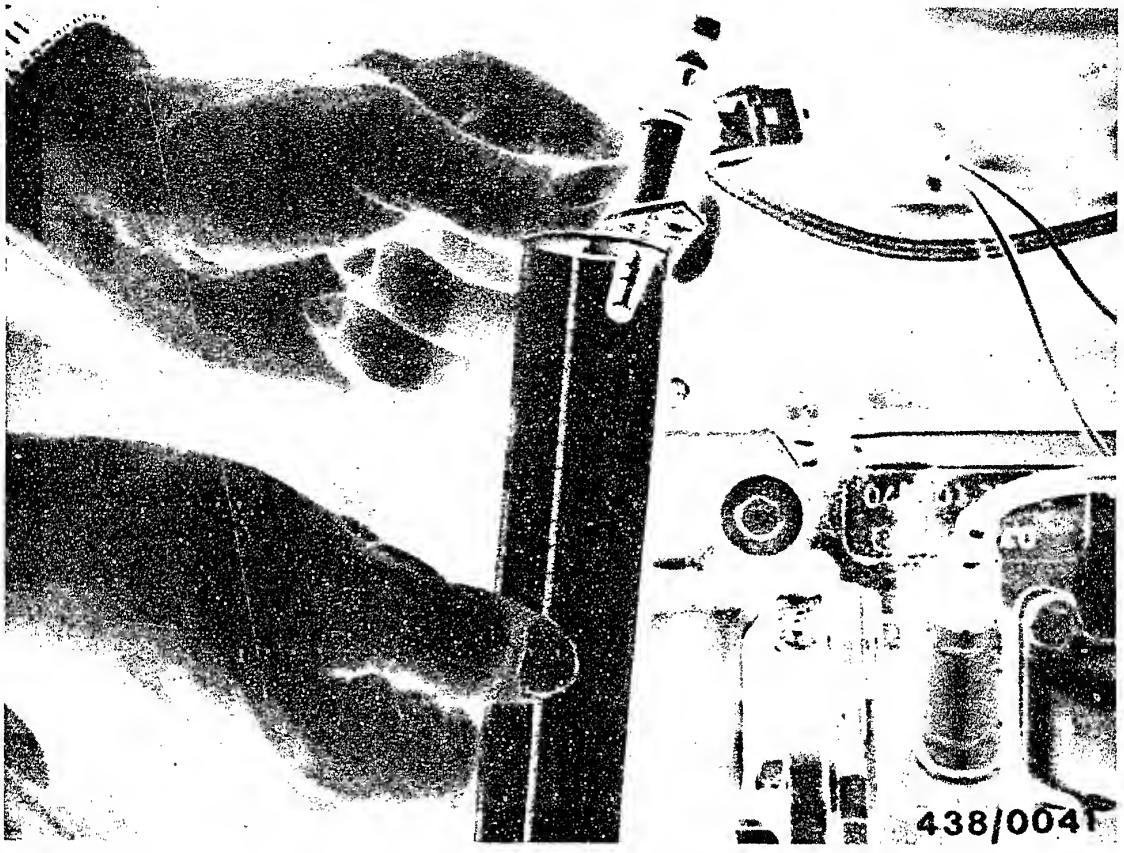
Installation:

Thoroughly clean the connection of the delivery line on electric fuel pump.
Pinch off intake hose (fuel tank - electric fuel pump) (e.g. with hose clamper W 157 of Matra Co.).
Screw off the delivery line, collecting any escaping fuel.



Unscrew valve insert with screwdriver for slotted shoulder screws (can, if necessary, be made by following sketch above).
Screw in new valve insert. Do not fasten too tightly.
Torque 0.4...0.6 Nm (4...6 kgfcm).
Connect delivery line with new flat seal rings and inlet union.
Remove hose clamper from intake hose.

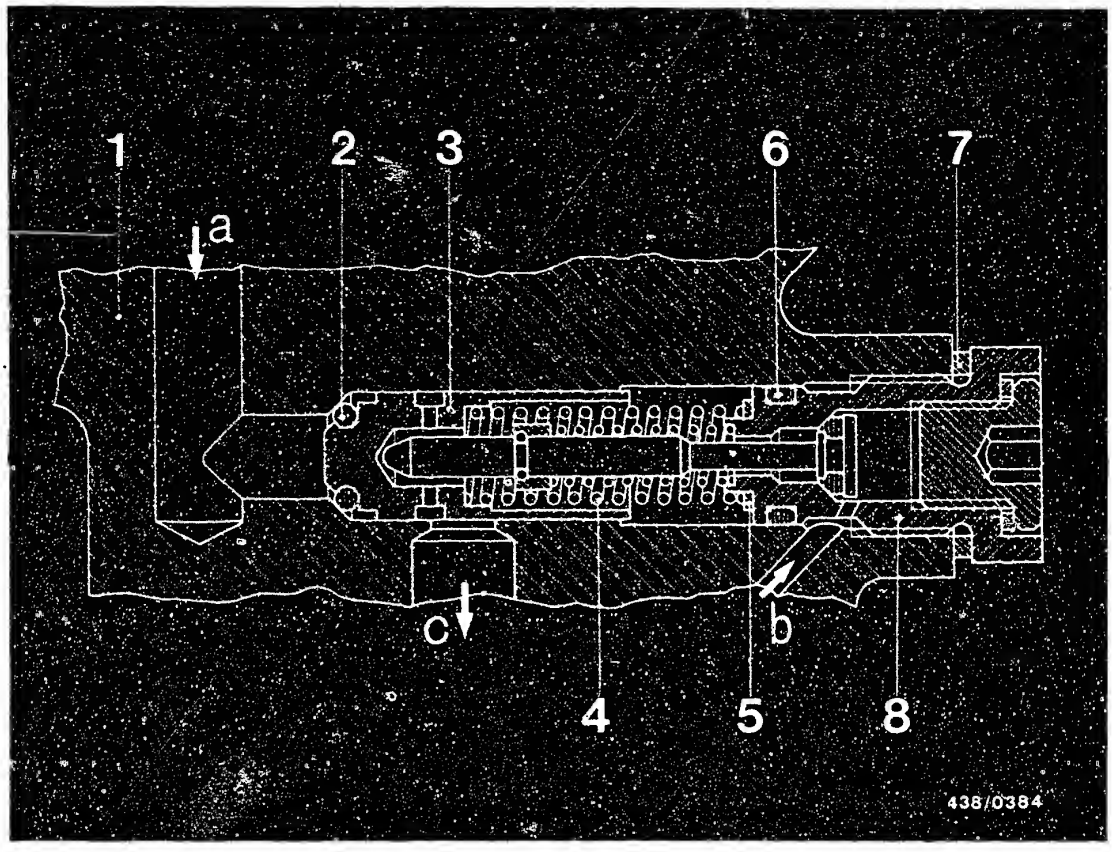
Check connections for leaks with the electric fuel pump in operation.



• The cold-start valve has a leak

Remove cold-start valve. Hose line remains connected.

Hold start valve in a suitable container (e.g. graduate).
Switch on the electric fuel pump by bridging the electrical safety circuit.
Dry off the nozzle of the cold-start valve.
No drops must fall from the nozzle of the start valve within the next minute. Even when shaken and knocked, the start valve must not leak.
Switch the electric fuel pump off again.
Replace the cold-start valve if leaky.
Finally, adjust idle speed with the engine at operating temperature. See Coordinates F 14.



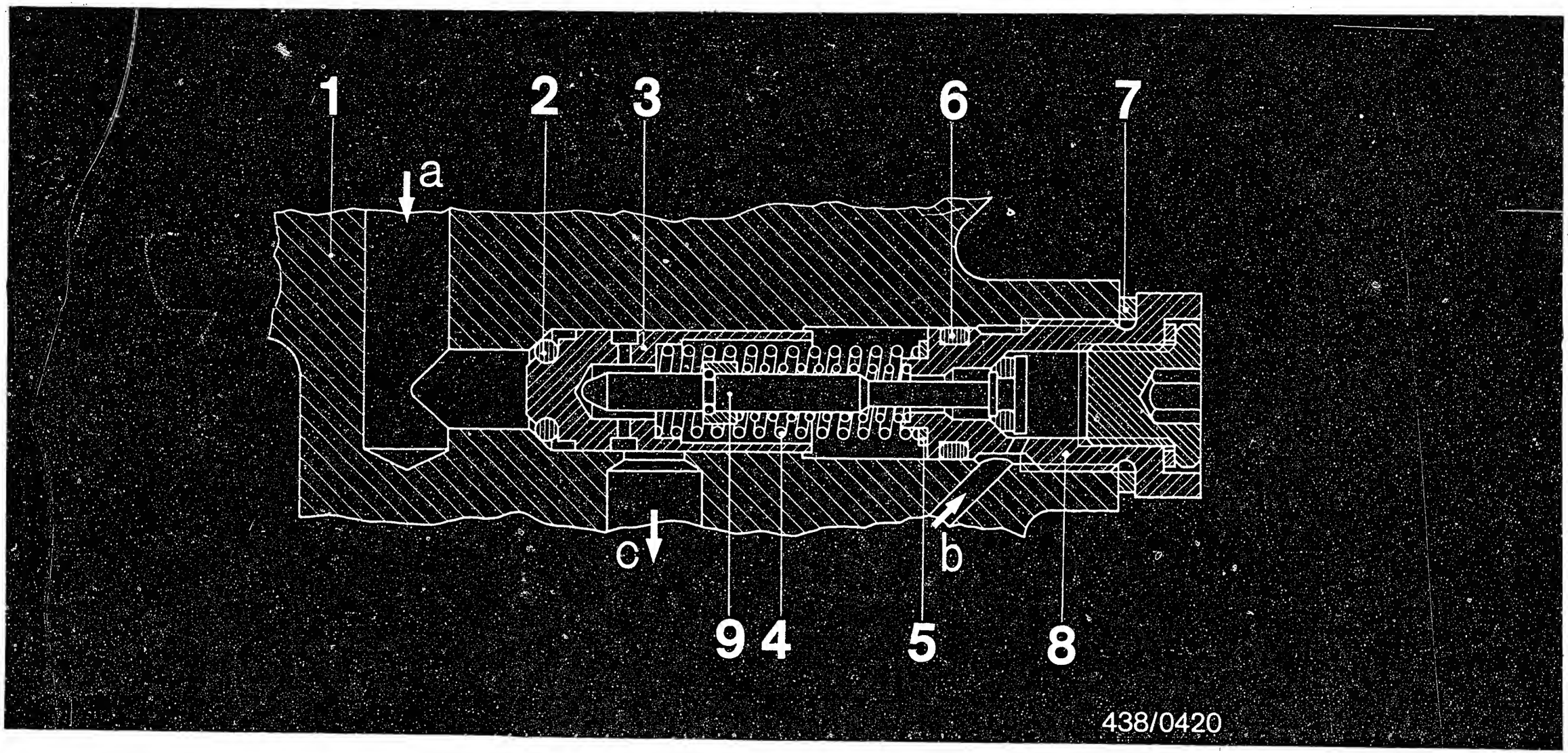
• Seal ring on control piston of primary-pressure regulator has a leak.
Replace seal ring:

Clean the fuel distributor in the region of the primary-pressure regulator. Screw out the large screw plug (8) with the complete push valve. Also remove shims (5), control spring (4) and control piston (3). Replace O-ring (2), fit control piston and control spring. Screw in screw plug (8) with complete push valve and with shims (as when removed) and new seal rings (6 and 7).
Finally, check the primary pressure and, if necessary, adjust.

Primary pressure, test specifications and settings (gauge pressure)

Part no. of fuel distributor: 0 438 100 053
Checking value: 4.5...5.2 bar (4.6...5.3 kgf/cm²)
Setting value: 4.7...4.9 bar (4.8...5.0 kgf/cm²)

Part no. of fuel distributor: 0 438 100 113
Checking value: 4.7...5.4 bar (4.8...5.5 kgf/cm²)
Setting value: 4.9...5.1 bar (5.0...5.2 kgf/cm²)



a = Primary pressure
b = From warm-up regulator
c = Fuel return

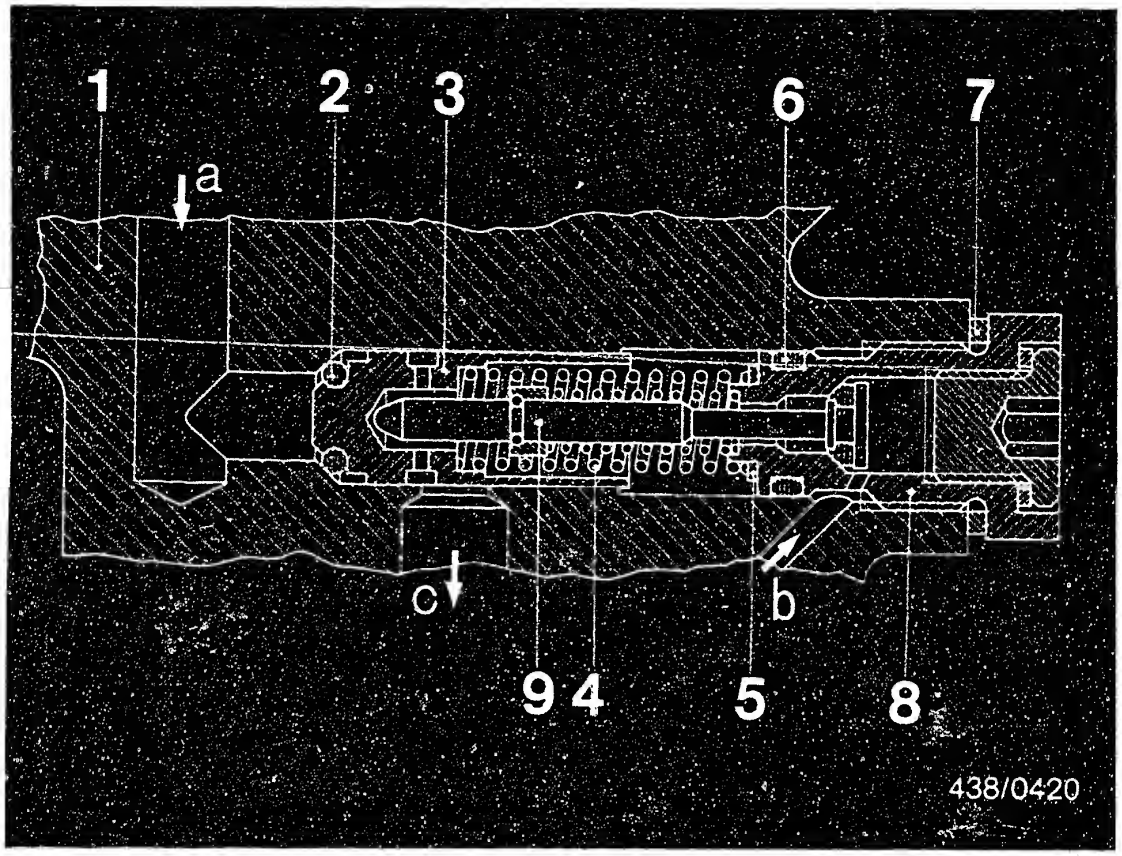
1 = Fuel-distributor housing
2 = O-ring
3 = Control piston

4 = Control spring
5 = Shim(s)
6 = O-ring

7 = Flat seal ring
8 = Screw plug
9 = Push valve

16.5 Possible causes of a defect in the control-pressure circuit:

The push valve (9) in the primary-pressure regulator has a leak.
Since the seal ring of the push valve is rigidly vulcanized onto the valve needle, the whole push valve (ready-assembled unit) must be changed.



a = Primary pressure
b = From warm-up regulator
c = Fuel return
1 = Fuel distributor housing
2 = O-ring
3 = Control piston
4 = Control spring
5 = Shim(s)
6 = O-ring
7 = Flat seal ring
8 = Screw plug
9 = Push valve

Clean the fuel distributor in the region of the primary-pressure regulator. Screw out the large screw plug (8) together with the complete push valve. Pay attention to control spring (4) and shims (5).
Screw in new push valve using the number of shims (5) as when removed, new O-ring (6) and flat seal ring (7).
Finally, check the primary pressure and, if necessary, adjust by changing the shims (5).

Primary pressure, test specifications and settings (gauge pressure)

Part no. of fuel distributor: 0 438 100 053
Checking value: 4.5...5.2 bar (4.6...5.3 kgf/cm²)
Setting value: 4.7...4.9 bar (4.8...5.0 kgf/cm²)

Part no. of fuel distributor: 0 438 100 113
Checking value: 4.7...5.4 bar (4.8...5.5 kgf/cm²)
Setting value: 4.9...5.1 bar (5.0...5.2 kgf/cm²)

17. Testing the injection valves.

Remove the injection valves for testing.
When loosening the fuel lines, apply counter-force at the fixed hexagon of the injection valves.

When refitting the injection valves, it is best to replace the O-rings on the valve stem (Peugeot service part) in order to prevent leaks and thus the entry of unmetered air.

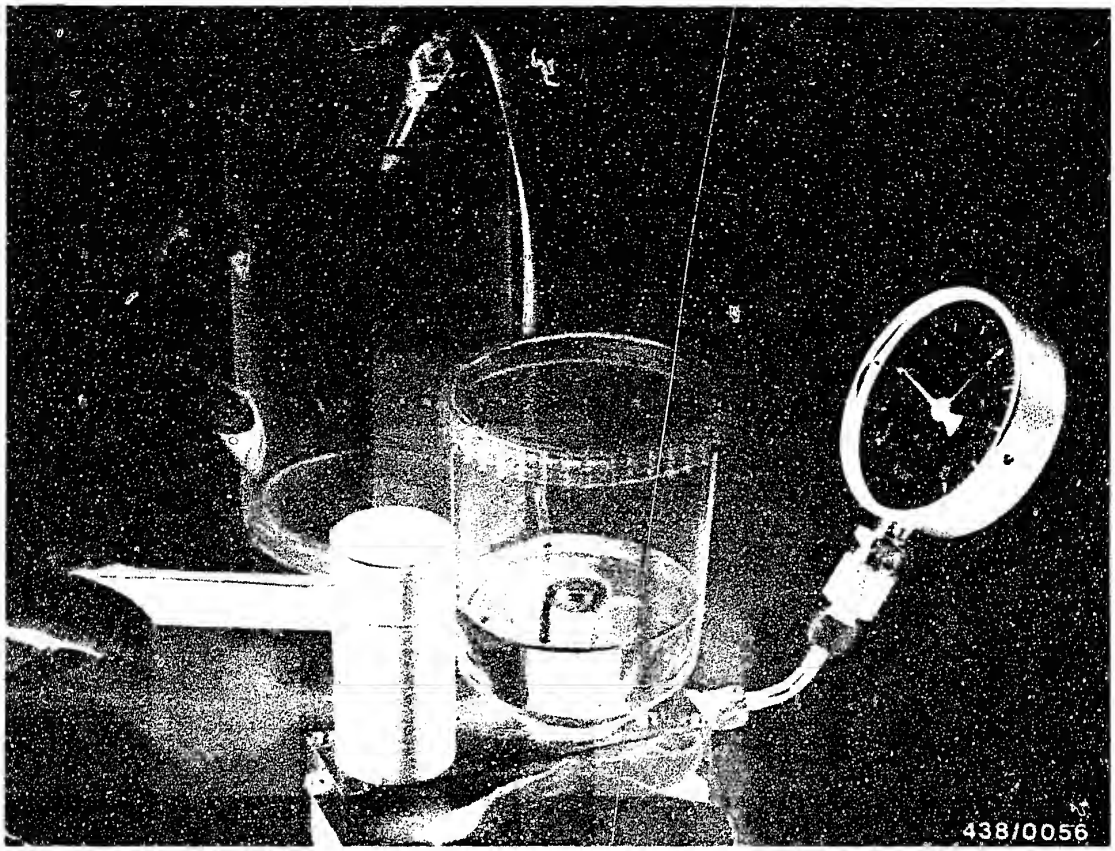
17.1 Test equipment and test media

The following testing specification refers to valve testers KDJE-P400 (previously KDEP 7452) and 0 681 200 700.

Observe the test-media specification!

Test media: Calibrating fluid (Shell K 30, Esso-Varsol, Shell Mineral Spirits 135)
or
Bosch Part No. VS 14 942-CH
Former Part No. 5 973 340 650
The calibrating fluid can be obtained in 5 l metal cans from the following supplier:
Firma
Oskar Gnamm GmbH & Co
D-7531 Kämpfelbach-Bilfingen

Caution:
For safety reasons, never use normal gasoline or similar easily inflammable and combustible liquids. Even with calibrating fluid, be sure to observe the local official regulations.



17.2 Connecting the injection valve to the tester

Connect the injection valve to the valve tester * and bleed the delivery line by operating the lever several times with the union nut open. The tighten the union nut.

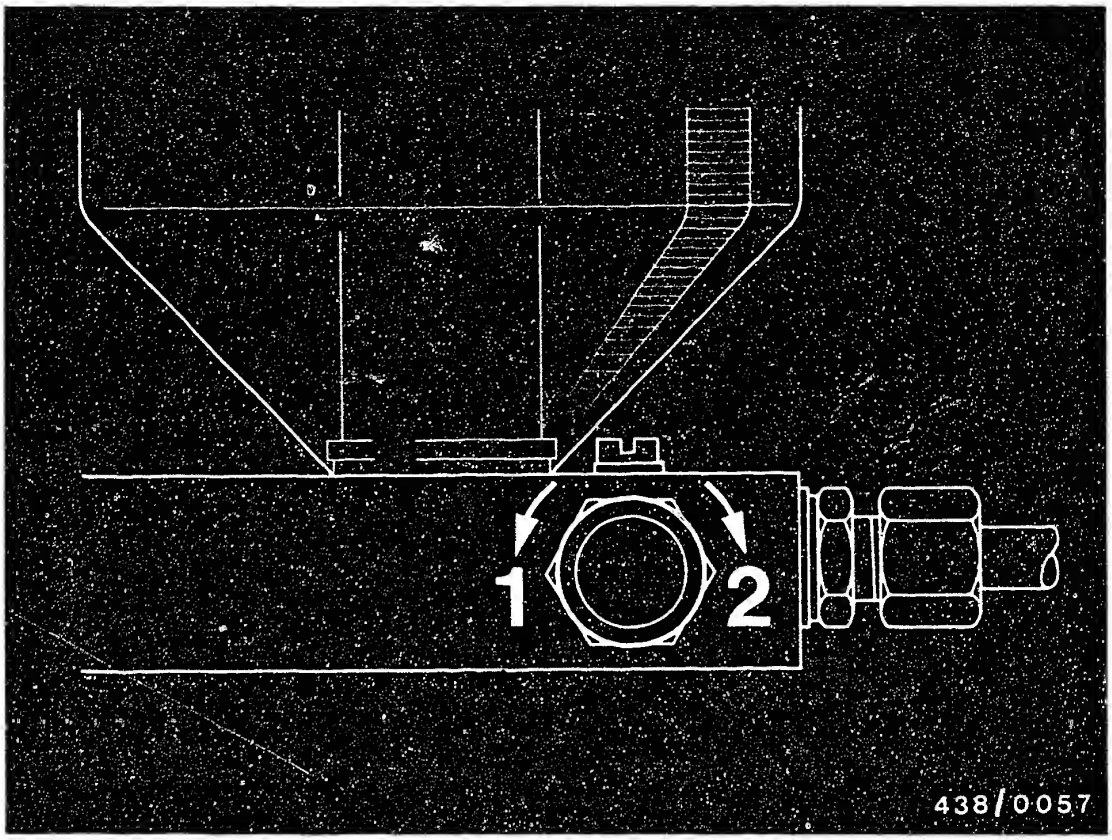
* For injection valve 0 437 502 018 use double nipple 2 433 356 045.

17.3 Checking for dirt

Move the hand lever slowly (about 2 seconds per stroke) back and forth with the stopcock on the pressure gauge open. If the pressure does not build up to 1...1.5 bar gauge pressure, the injection valve has a bad leak (caused, for example, by dirt stuck in it).

You can try to flush the injection valve clear by moving the lever back and forth several times strongly.

If this attempt is successful, continue the test. If it is not possible to flush the valve clear, replace it.

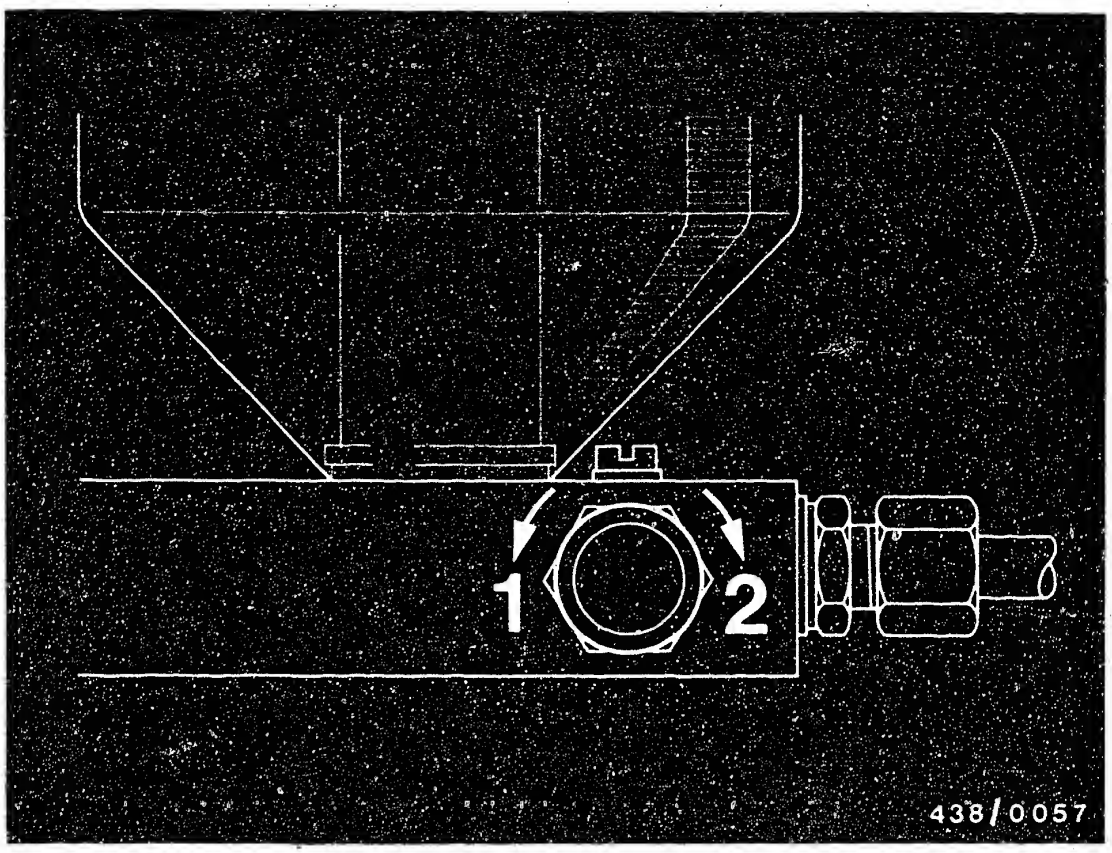


1 = Open 2 = Close

17.4 Testing the opening pressure

Injection valve Part No.	Test specifications - opening pressure (gauge pressure)
0 437 502 018	2.7...3.8 bar (2.8...3.9 kgf/cm²)
0 437 502 012	3.0...4.1 bar (3.1...4.2 kgf/cm²)

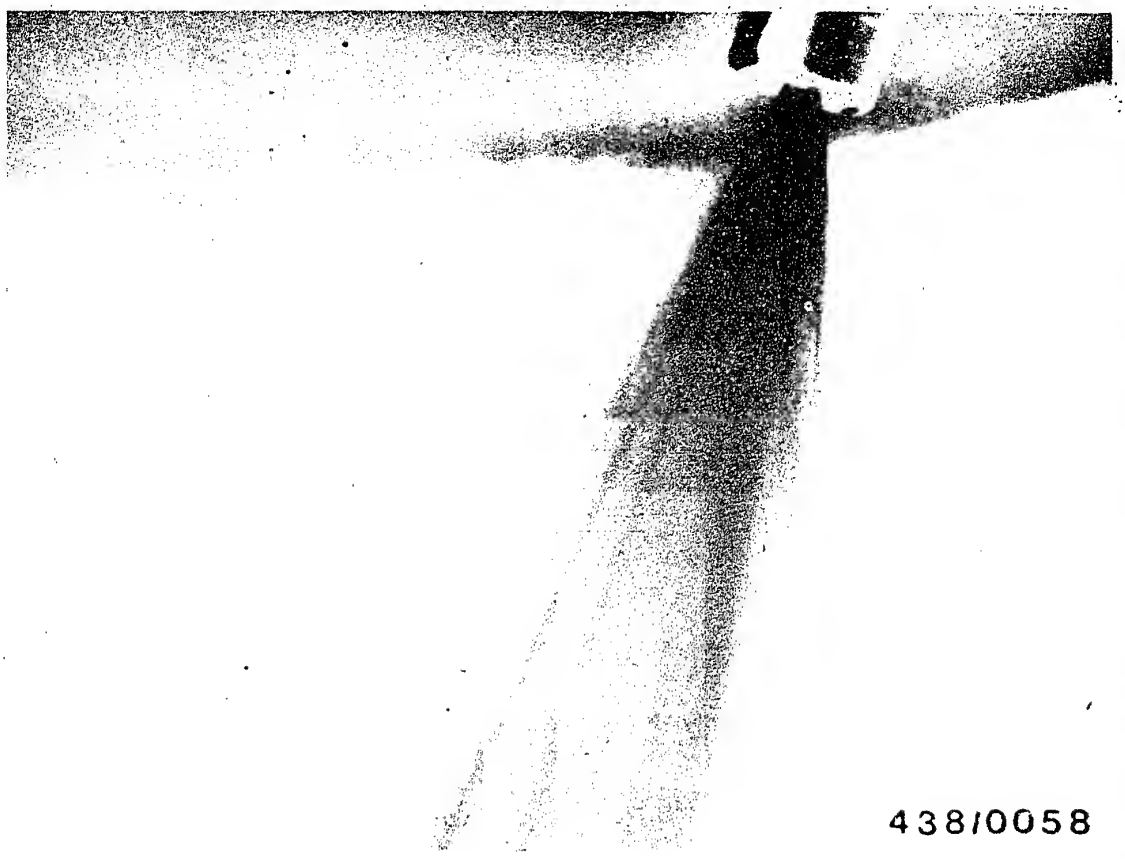
With the stopcock closed, flush the valve out and bleed it with several rapid movements of the lever.
Open the stopcock and test the opening pressure by moving the lever slowly (about 2 seconds per stroke).
If the opening pressure is outside tolerance, replace the injection valve. Individual valves can also be interchanged within a set.



1 = Open 2 = Close

17.5 Leakage test

Open the stopcock, build the pressure up slowly to a value 0.5 bar under the opening pressure determined previously (but not less than 2.8 bar gauge pressure), and hold it constant at that level. No drops must now fall from the valve for the next 15 seconds.



438/0058

17.6 Chatter test, evaluation of spray

Move the lever back and forth at about 1 stroke per second. As this is done, the valve must chatter. No drops of fuel must form at the mouth of the valve. The valve must not produce a "cord spray". Formation of a single-sided, atomized spray within an overall spray angle of about 35° is permissible (see example given in illustrations).

Illustration shows good spray formation.

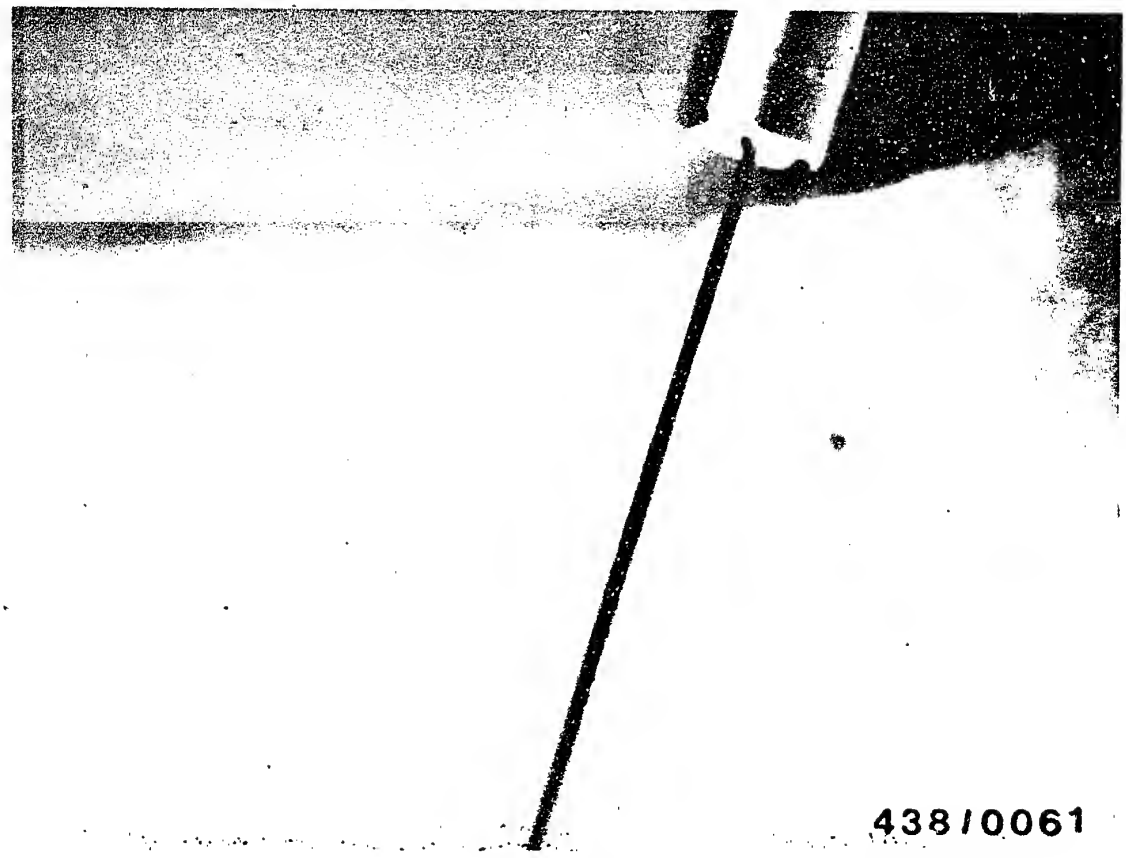
438/0059

Illustration shows single-sided but nevertheless good spray formation.

438/0060

Poor spray formation; replace injection valves.

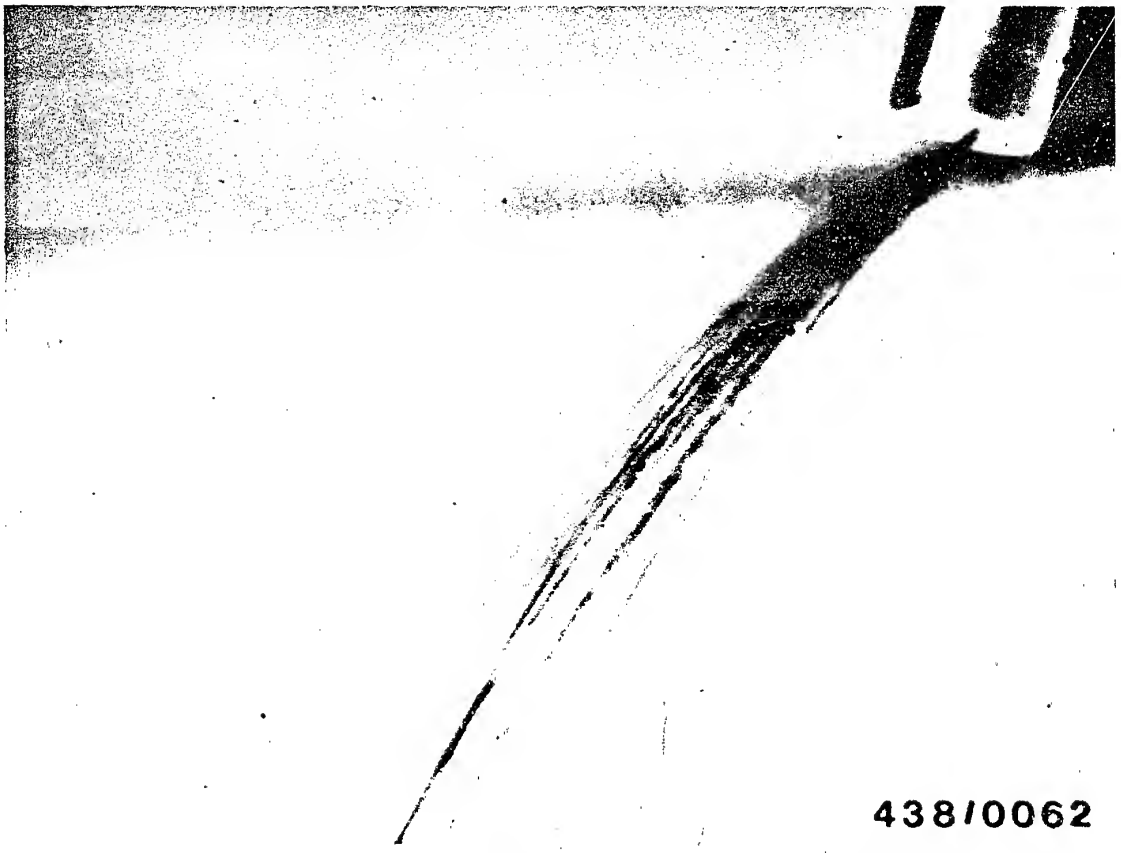
Illustration shows drop formation.



438/0061

Poor spray formation; replace injection valves.

Illustration shows "cord" spray.



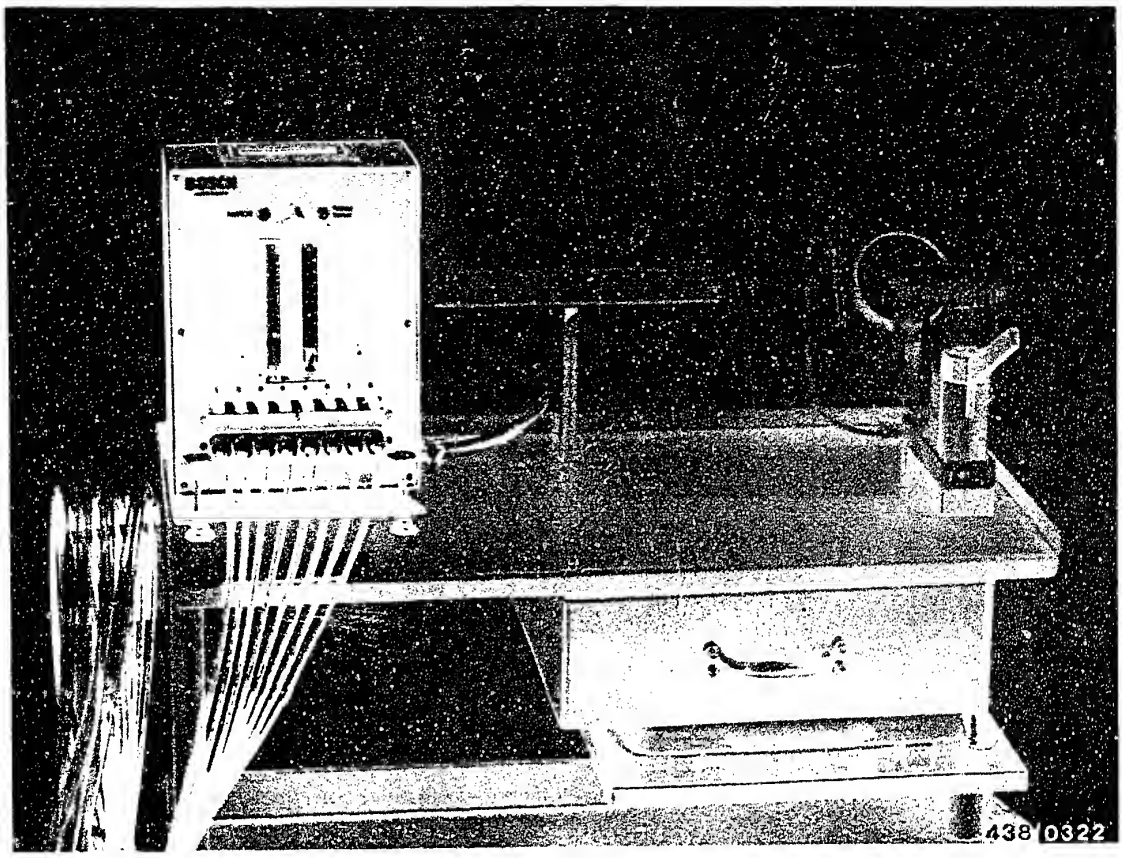
438/0062

Poor spray formation; replace injection valves.

Illustration shows "spray in strands".

If defective injection valves have been replaced, it is necessary finally to adjust the idle speed with the engine at normal operating temperature.

Idle-speed adjustment is described on Coordinates F 14.

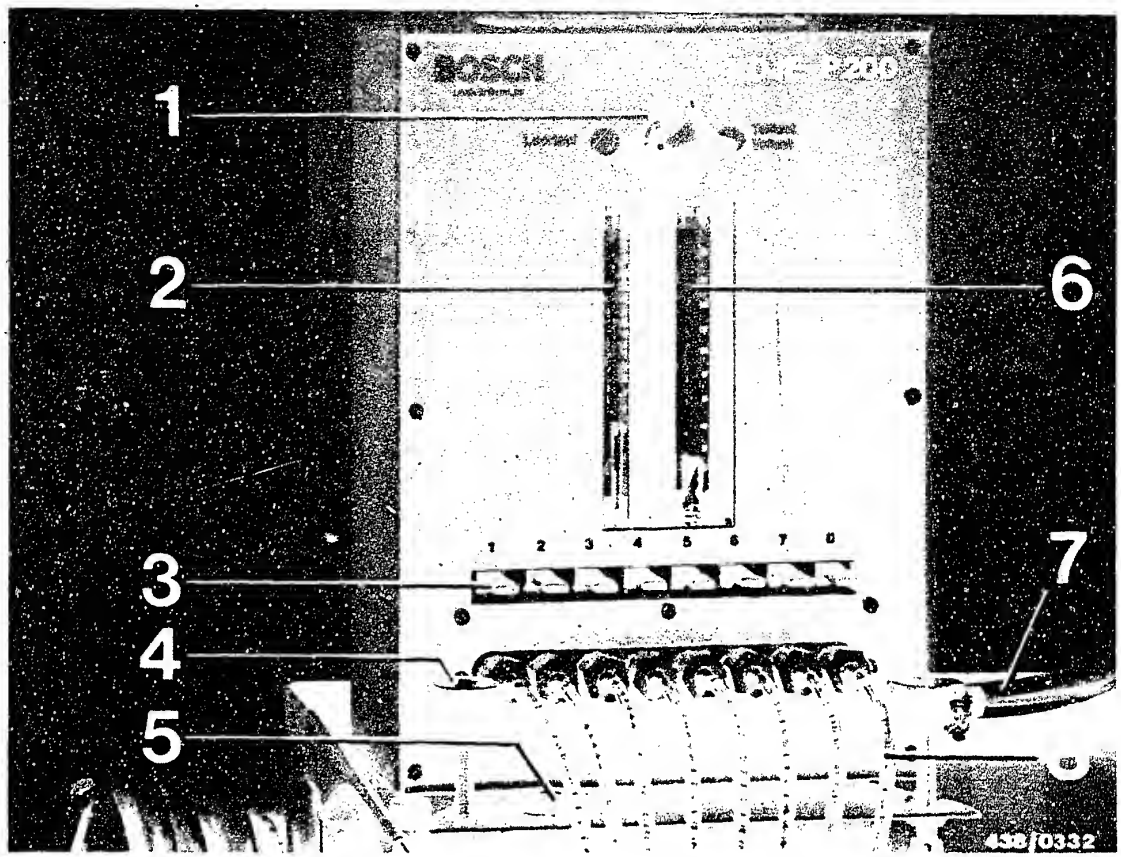


18. Comparative measurement of fuel delivery of fuel distributor outlets.

This test is carried out using the tester for delivered quantity comparison KDJE-P200 (previously KDJE 7451).

18.1 Application

By means of comparative measurements, the differences in the amounts of fuel delivered from the individual outlets on the fuel distributor are determined.
The tester is designed so that the test can be made on the vehicle without having to remove the fuel distributor.
Since the test is made with the original injection valves, the operator can recognize at the same time whether delivered-quantity scatter, if it occurs, is caused by the fuel distributor or by the injection valves.



1 = 3-way cock
2 = Small rotameter tube
3 = Keyboard for 8-way valve
4 = Adjusting screw for setting up
5 = Spirit level
6 = Large rotameter tube
7 = Return hose
8 = Polyamide hose lines (test lines)

18.2 Construction

The tester is designed for use with all engines, up to 8 cylinders, equipped with K-Jetronic.

Basically, the tester consists of a steel housing containing 2 rotameter tubes with measuring ranges of 2...15 cm^3 and 10...180 cm^3, an 8-way valve for key operation (Item 3) and a 3-way stopcock (Item 1).

The small rotameter tube (Item 2) is used for the idle measurement while the large tube (Item 6) is used to measure the fuel delivery at part- and full-load.

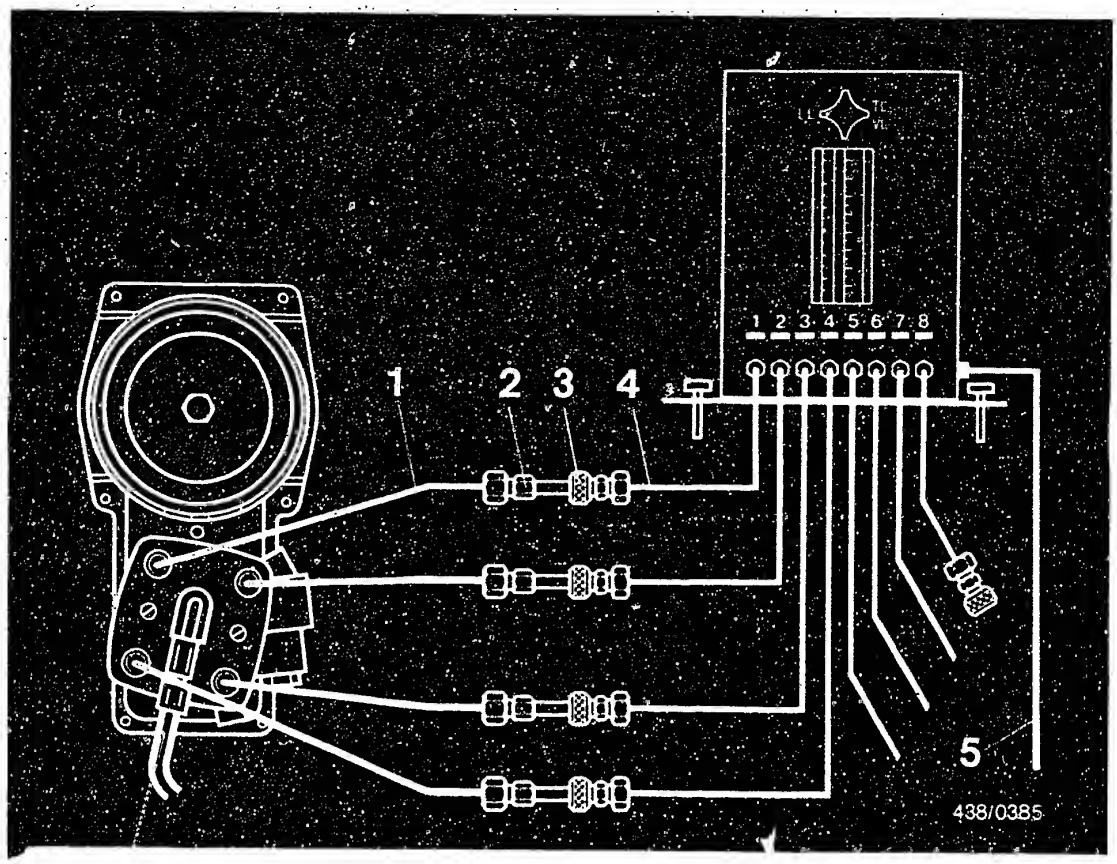
The particular rotameter tube to be used is connected by means of the 3-way stopcock.

Using the 8-way valve, the fuel delivery of each cylinder is tested one after the other.

Attached to the tester are 8 hoses (Item 8), each terminated with an automatic connector. When the injection valves are withdrawn from their sockets on the engine they are attached to these connectors. Each automatic connector is fitted with a push valve so that no fuel can escape from connectors that are not in use (when 4- or 6-cylinder systems are tested).

The fuel is returned to the fuel tank through a hose (Item 7) about 5 m long.

The entire test is made with a closed circuit, i.e. no fuel escapes.



1 = Fuel distributor injection tubing
2 = Injection valves
3 = Automatic connectors
4 = Tester hoses
5 = Return line to fuel tank filler neck

18.3 Setting up and connecting the tester:

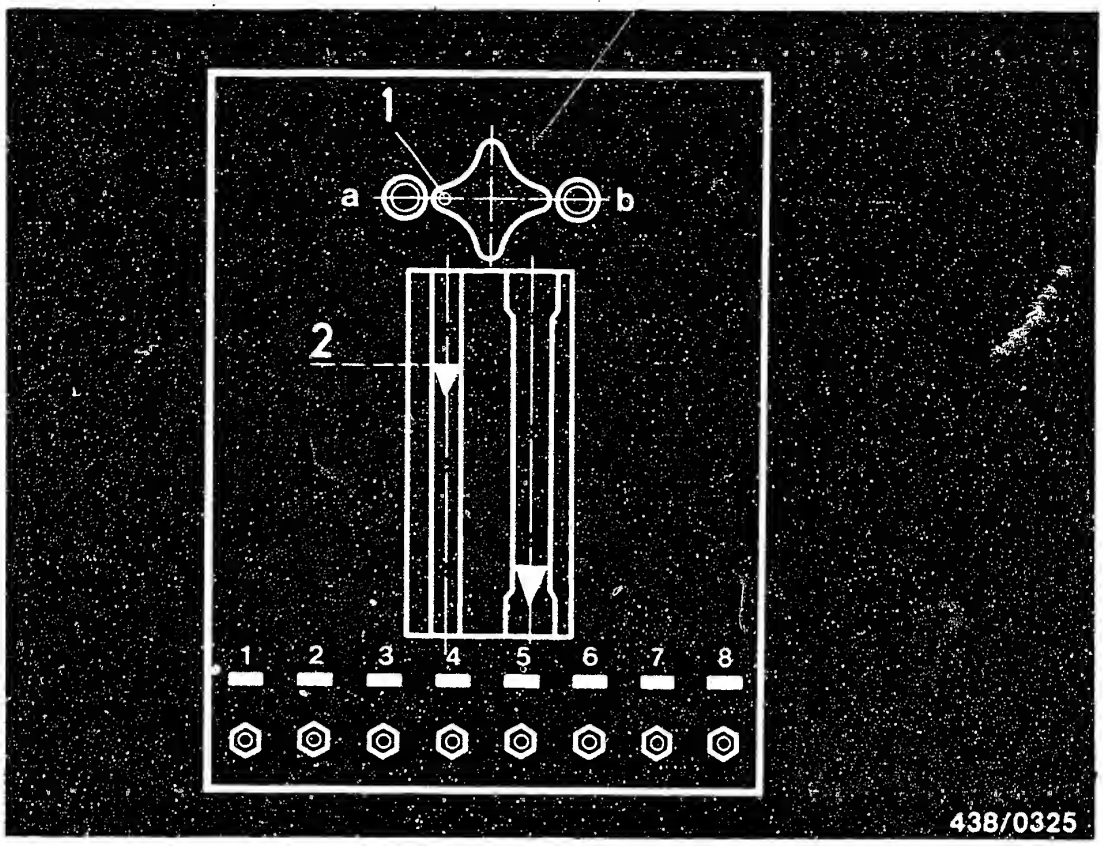
Set the tester up beside the engine on a solid base (e.g. on tester trolley KDJE-W 100) and align it with the built-in spirit level at the base of the tester.

Remove injection valves; the injection tubing remains connected.
Clean the injection valves with a rag and insert injection valves in correct sequence into the automatic connectors of the first four tester hoses.

Note:
Insert the injection valves as far as they will go and tighten the knurled thumbscrews well so that the non-return valves of the automatic connectors are open fully.
Introduce the return hose of the tester into the fuel tank filler neck.

18.4 Bleeding the tester:

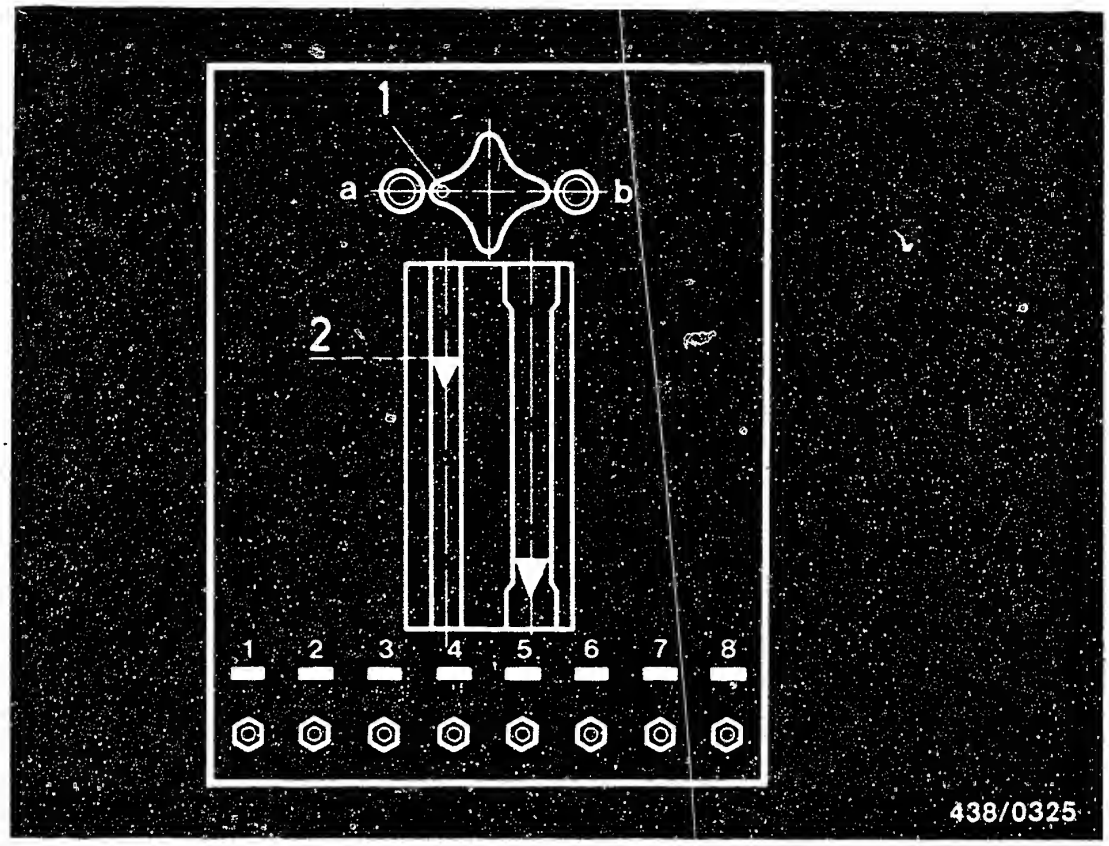
Remove the rubber hood so that air-flow sensor plate becomes accessible.
Remove the electric plugs from the warm-up regulator and the auxiliary-air device.
Switch on the electric fuel pump by bridging the electrical safety circuit.
Raise the air-flow sensor plate to the stop.
Press the keys on the 8-way valve one after the other, while simultaneously switching the 3-way stopcock until both rotameter tubes are bled.
Return the sensor plate to the rest position.



1 = White dot
2 = Measuring line
a = Idle
b = Part load/full load

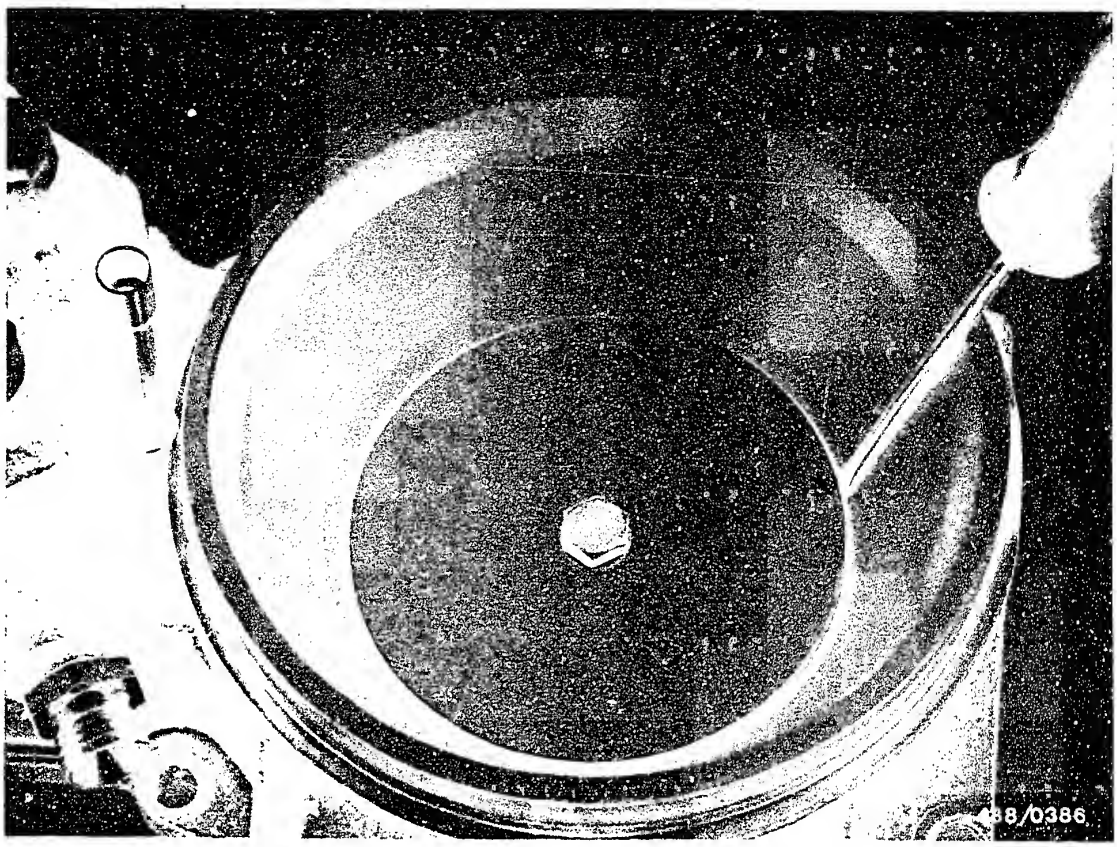
18.5 Testing:

The flow comparison measurement is made in the idle, part-load and full-load ranges.
The small rotameter tube is to be used for the idle measurement (white dot to the left on control knob); part-load and full-load measurements are made using the large rotameter tube (white dot to the right).



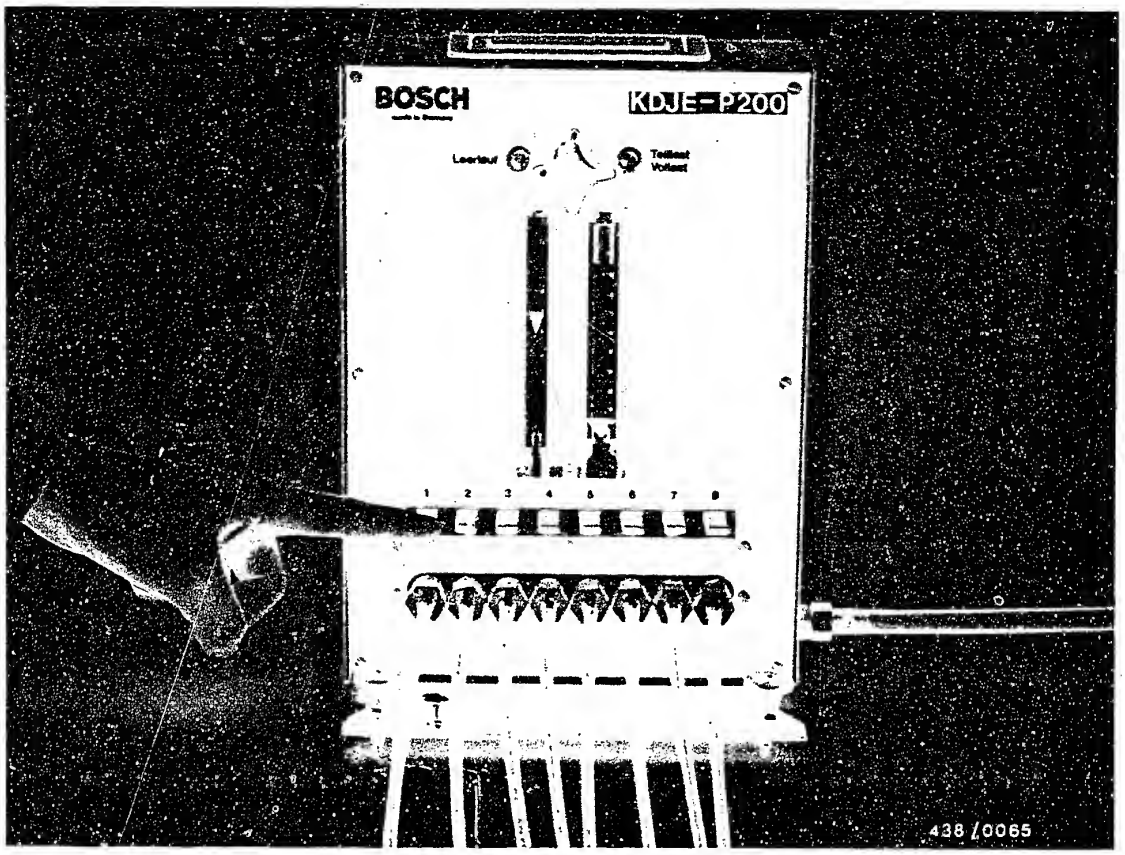
1 = White dot
2 = Measuring line
a = Idle
b = Part load/ full load

The delivered quantities indicated on the rotameter tubes are read off at the top edge of the conical float (Item 2).
On testers with a ball float the uppermost point of the ball is used for reading off. With each measurement be sure to wait until the float has reached its final position. This may take 20...30 seconds in the case of small deliveries.



The exact setting and locating of the position of the air-flow sensor plate for the various load ranges is done using a screwdriver (a small one for the idle-position), which is inserted to an appropriate depth between the air funnel and air-flow sensor plate.

Procedure:
Switch on the electric fuel pump by bridging the electrical safety circuit.
Fixed numerical values are specified in the following test section for the maximum permissible fuel delivery differences for the individual load ranges.
The "setpoint" value always pertains to the fuel-distributor outlet with the lowest fuel delivery, i.e. in each case the outlet with the lowest delivery is to be first ascertained.



Press the key for outlet 1. Pivot the air-flow sensor plate until the corresponding rotameter tube approximately indicates the "set point" value. Fix the air-flow sensor plate in this position.

Test the remaining outlets in order to determine which outlet has the lowest fuel delivery.

Press the key for this outlet again, and set the delivery precisely to the "set point" by correcting the position of the air-flow sensor plate. Then fix the air-flow sensor plate in this position again.

Press the remaining keys one after the other, and determine the maximum fuel delivery of each outlet. A deviation in fuel delivery can only be above the "set point".

18.6 Test specifications

Fuel distributor Part No. 0 438 100 053	Setpoint cm³/min	Max. permissible fuel delivery cm³/min
Idle	6.0	6.8
Part load	40.0	43.0
Full load	160.0	175.0
Fuel distributor Part No. 0 438 100 113	**Setpoint cm³/min**	**Max. permissible fuel delivery cm³/min**
Idle	6.0	6.7
Part load	40.0	43.0
Full load	160.0	175.0

If, in testing, a too large difference is ascertained in one of the three load ranges, the test should for safety's sake be repeated.
If the result is confirmed, you should check whether the fault lies in the fuel distributor or in the injection valves.
To do this interchange the injection valves with the greatest and smallest difference.
If the result is still the same, the fault is in the fuel distributor. If the fault follows the interchanged injection valves, it lies in the injection valves.
Change defective fuel distributor and/or replace defective injection valves.

18.7 Final operations

Re-fit the injection valves properly. Also fit the rubber hood. Make sure that all lines are laid correctly. Re-connect the electrical safety circuit of the K-Jetronic properly.

Use a trial run to check that there are no leaks in line connections.

Finally check the idle-speed adjustment; if necessary, correct (Coordinates F 14).

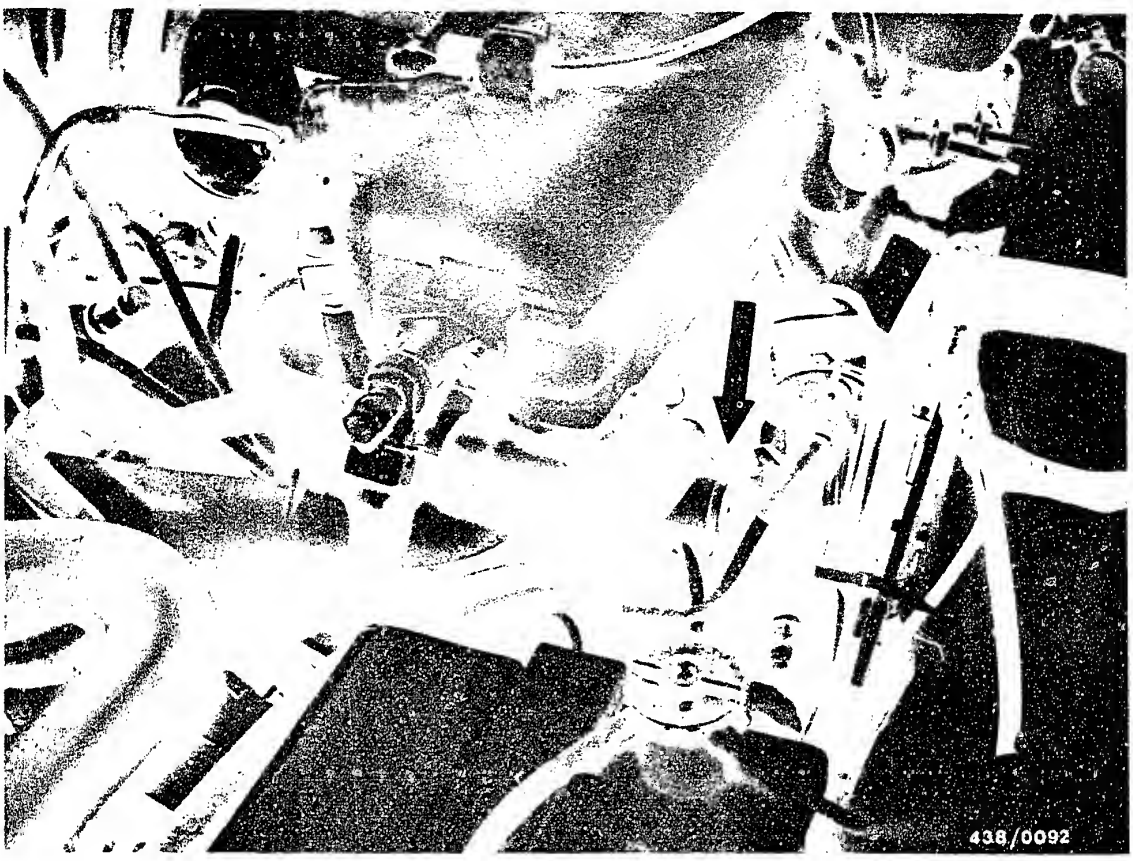
19. Idle adjustment

19.1 Test conditions:

Warm up the engine for the idle adjustment (oil temperature approx. 80°C).

Important:

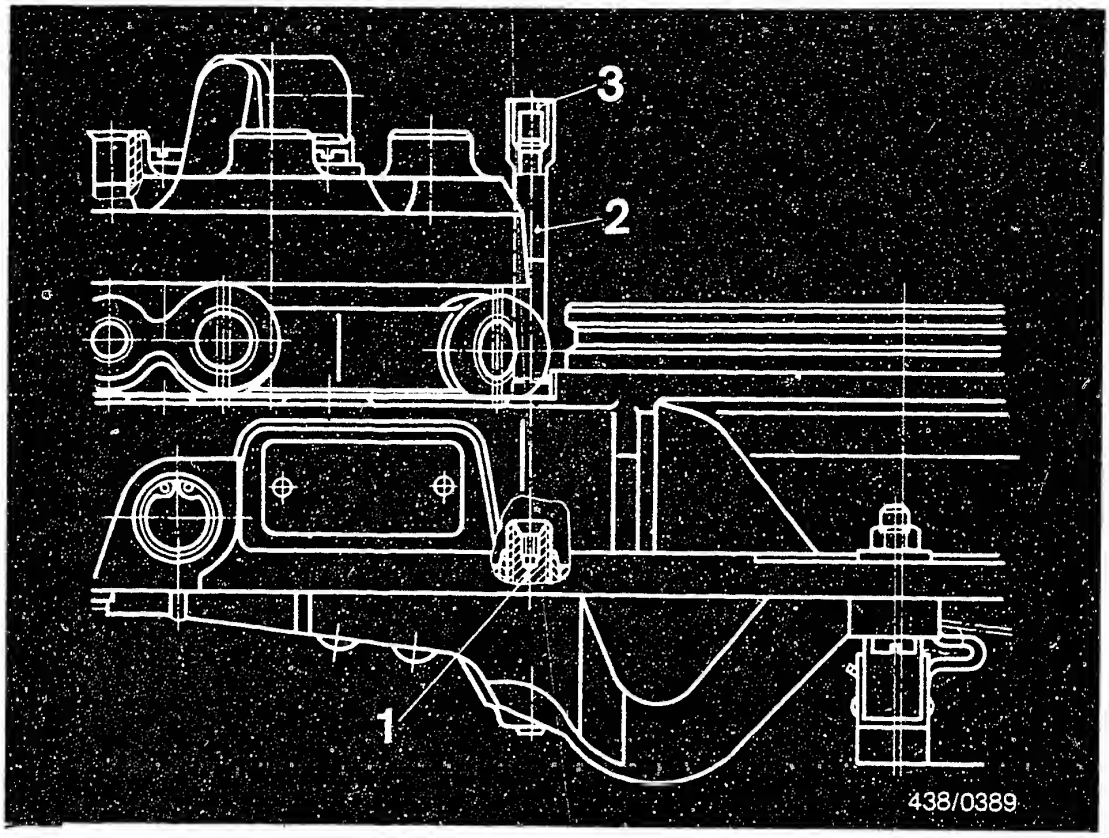
If the fuel-injection lines or injection valves have been loosened or removed, warm up the engine under load. The low fuel throughput at idle is not always sufficient for bleeding the fuel-injection lines.
The idle adjustment must not be performed with the engine too hot, i.e. immediately after being raced or after a power measurement on the roller-type test stand.
In vehicles with an air conditioner, this should be switched off to stabilize the engine speed during idle-speed adjustment.
Rotational-speed measurement with separate tachometer.
Check that the throttle-plate lever makes contact with the idle stop. The cable should be free of tension.



The idle speed is adjusted at the bypass screw (arrow) with the air filter fitted. Adjust the CO concentration at the idle-mixture-adjusting screw in the mixture-control unit.

19.2 Test specifications and settings:

Idle speed:	
2.2 l engine	
Manually-shifted transmission:	750...800 min^{-1}
Automatic transmission:	900...950 min^{-1}
2.0 l engine	900...950 min^{-1}
CO concentration at idle speed:	1.5...2.5 % by vol.



Adjusting the CO concentration

The CO concentration is adjusted by turning the idle-mixture-adjusting screw (1) in the mixture-control unit using the adjusting wrench KDEP 1035.

After removing the safety cap (3) of the guide tube (2), the adjusting wrench is passed through the guide tube and inserted into the idle-mixture-adjusting screw.

Turning to the right = richer mixture
Turning to the left = leaner mixture

Caution:
Always make the adjustment from the lean side, i.e. if the mixture is too rich turn the idle-mixture-adjusting screw further to the left than necessary and then turn it to the right up to the setting required.

After every adjustment remove the adjusting wrench and accelerate the engine briefly, so that the air-intake system can cool off. Then wait until the indicator of the CO tester has stabilized. Never accelerate the engine with the wrench still in place as this could result in bending the control lever in the air-flow sensor.

19.3 Anti-tamper device for idle-mixture-adjusting screw:

In the Federal Republic of Germany, § 47 of the FMVSS/CUR, "Exhaust Gases and their Discharge", has been amended. This amendment order was printed in full in the Verkehrsblatt 13 of 15th July 1975.
Accordingly, all motor vehicles with externally supplied ignition produced as of 1 October 1976 must be provided with anti-tamper devices for the idle-mixture-adjusting screw so that it is not possible to adjust the screw without destroying the anti-tamper device. The intention is to prevent non-experts from re-adjusting the idle setting and thus inadmissibly influencing the exhaust gas. Consequently, the anti-tamper caps may only be used in the workshop and must not be sold to customers for their own use.
These anti-tamper caps come in different colors. The cap to be used for the after-sales service of updraft air-flow sensors is red.
It can be obtained from Bosch under part number 3 430 522 002.

The bore of the setting device (for receiving the adjusting wrench) is sealed by a plug.
The anti-tamper device for the air-flow sensor is removed and fitted using special tools (e.g. No. 131 090 from Cartool Co., Hans Schubert KG, Unterer Grasweg 88, D-8070 Ingolstadt).

After-sales Service

Technical Bulletin

Packaging of goods under warranty

438

K-Jetronic (CIS)

VDT-I-438/101 B
10. 1976

All components or assemblies of the K-Jetronic which are dispatched under warranty must be correctly and carefully packaged so that no further damage or impairments occur during transit, since these would not be covered by warranty.

Any fuel remnants must be removed from those K-Jetronic assemblies intended for dispatch, so as to eliminate any danger of fire during transit.

The intake openings and outlets of the assemblies must be sealed off with caps or plugs. As new products were fitted, the caps or plugs from these may be used.

The plunger of the fuel distributor is to be fitted with a protective cap of adequate size, or secured to the fuel distributor.

In addition, the assemblies are packed in tightly packed, well-sealed plastic sleeves. Fuel distributors and warm-up regulators are packed individually.

If components arrive damaged due to incorrect packaging or do not comply with these instructions, they can be returned and the warranty claim rejected.

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After-sales Service

Technical Bulletin

Securing of idle-speed adjusting screws

K-Jetronic (CIS)

438

VDT-I-438/102 B
11.1976

According to a statutory regulation, changes have been made to § 47 of the German traffic licensing laws concerning exhaust gases and their outlets. This regulation was printed in full in traffic law sheet 13 of 15.7.75 .

Consequently, all motor vehicles with external-ignition engines must have their idle-speed adjusting devices secured from the 1st October 1976, so that adjustment of the screw is impossible without destroying the securing device. This should stop unskilled people from adjusring the installation of the idle-speed system and thereby illegally influencing the emission values. As from now, securing caps can only be used in the workshop and cannot be sold to customers for their own use.

Securing caps are produced in various colors. For after-sales service the following caps and colors are used:

downdraft air-flow sensor.

Blue	securing cap is not available from BOSCH. Part number is DB 000.997.59 86 from the Deutsche Vergaser Gesellschaft K 34 520

updraft air-flow sensor

Red	Part number 3 430 522 002

These stipulations are only valid in countries where ECE regulations (Economic Commission for Europe) apply. The air-flow sensors must however be converted for the use of these securing caps, as a matter of principle. The caps can also be used in countries not subject to ECE regulations, to prevent dirt penetrating through the pipe to the adjustment in the case of updraft air-flow sensors.

BOSCH Geschäftsbereich KH Kundendienst Kfz-Ausrüstung

After-sales Service

Technical Bulletin

FUEL PUMPS 0 580 254 9..

with replaceable non-return valve

58
VDT-I-580/100 En
9.1978

On various new-model fuel pumps 0 580 254 9.., it is possible to replace the non-return valve. These pumps are recognisable by their light-metal housing and centrally arranged suction and pressure fittings. See also VDT-W-438/500.

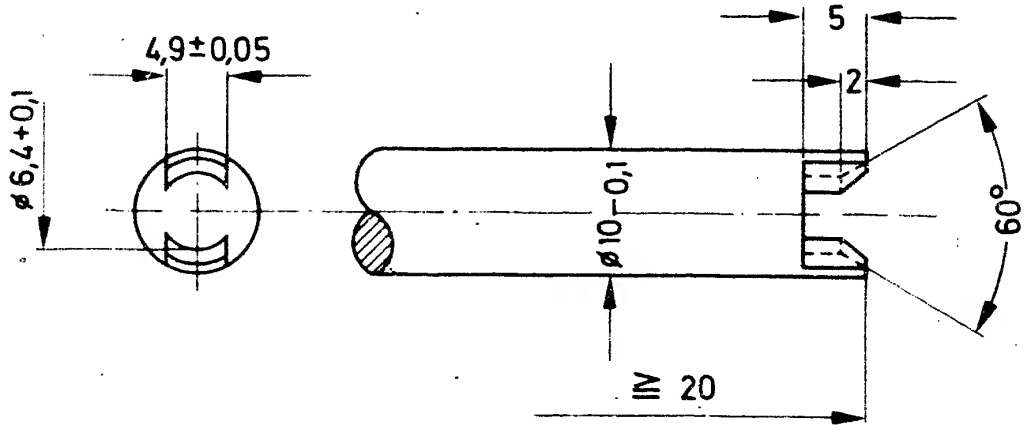
The non-return valve in question, together with the necessary O-ring, is available as a set under the part number 1 587 410 901.

Assembly

Clean the hose connection thoroughly at the pressure fitting and unscrew it.
Unscrew the non-return valve using a pin screwdriver (see Fig.).
Screw in the new non-return valve.
Do not over-tighten. Tightening torque of 0.4...0.6 Nm (4...6 kgf/cm) is to be adhered to..
The thread is plastic. The non-return valve is sealed with an O-ring.

Tool

Manufacture the pin-type screwdriver yourself according to the sketch. It can also be made from a conventional screwdriver with a 9...10 mm blade.



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After-sales Service

Technical Bulletin

Replaceable non-return valves

Part Number	Appropriate seal ring	Fitted in supply pumps
1 583 385 004	1 580 203 002	0 580 254 990, ..991,..998
.. 006	.. 002	.. 985
1 583 386 008	.. 001	.. 987, ..988,..989
.. 011	.. 001	.. 986, ..996
.. 014	.. 001	.. 992
.. 016	1 580 105 001	.. 970, ..971,..972,
		.. 973, ..974,..980

Parts sets (comprising non-return valve complete with seal ring)

1 587 010 001	-	0 580 254 992
1 587 410 901	-	.. 978, ..982 FD823→

Supply pumps fitted with non-replaceable non-return valves

0 580 254 975, ..976, ..977, ..979 and ..982→FD 822

BOSCH Geschäftsbereich KH Kundendienst, Kfz-Ausrüstung

After-sales Service

Technical Bulletin

HOT-STARTING PROBLEMS

438

VDT-I-438/105 En
3.1980
Replaces Ed. 2.1980

K-Jetronic

Hot-starting problems can occur in various vehicles fitted with K-Jetronic. This means that when an engine is switched off whilst still hot and then switched on again after a short period, it does not start as well as it should.

The engine, the ignition system and the K-Jetronic system in these vehicles should be carefully checked. With the K-Jetronic particular attention should be paid to the:

- complete system (in case of leaks),
- injection valves (in case of leaks),
- correct position of the air-flow sensor plate (rest position).

Instructions can be found in the vehicle-related repair manuals VDT-W-438/5.. .

If the engine still does not start satisfactorily when hot, even after checking, a timing relay can be fitted in K-Jetronic systems which are not equipped with a solenoid valve for reducing the control pressure as additional starting help.

Timing relay 0 340 000 003 controls the start valve during hot starts. The start valve then injects extra fuel intermittently (sometimes cutting out completely.

The timing valve is fitted according to the wiring diagram (see reverse side). The fitting of this relay will be charged for.

After fitting the timing relay starting should be carried out as follows:

Vehicles with start valve in intake manifold - with open throttle valve,
Vehicles with start valve in idle duct - with closed throttle valve.

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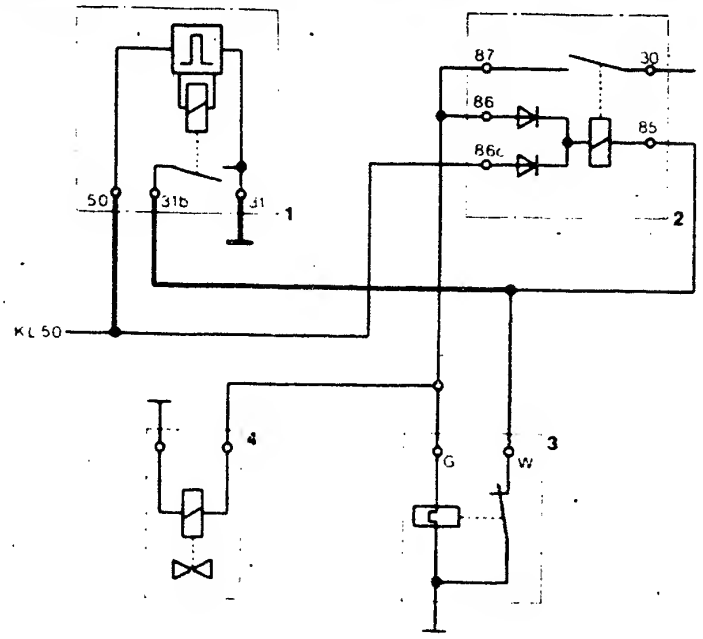
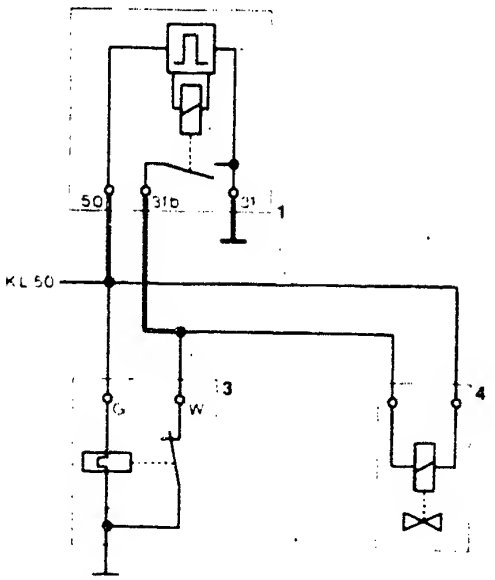


K-Jetronic system with post-injection relay

1 = Timing relay 0 340 000 003
2 = Post-injection relay
3 = Thermo-time switch
4 = Start valve



K-Jetronic system without post-injection relay

After-sales Service

Technical Bulletin

FIRMLY FITTED NON-RETURN VALVE

VDT-I-438/107 En

Repairs
fuel pumps 0 580 254 ...

5.1980

Previously fuel pumps with non-exchangeable non-return valve (see VDT-I-438/104 En) had to be exchanged completely in cases of leakage in the non-return valve.

If the fuel pump is in working order and only the non-return valve leaks, there is now the possibility of repairs as part of after-sales service. 2 parts sets have been produced for this purpose, they contain, amongst other things, a tube fitting with built-in non-return valve.

Before using the parts set the installation conditions should be checked. The defective non-return valve can remain in the fuel pump which does not have to be dismantled for fitting the parts set. Before disconnecting the fuel lines the pressure fittings of the fuel pump and the fuel lines should be thoroughly cleaned.

Description and fitting

Parts set 1 587 010 003 for fuel connection with inlet union.

Screw the tube fitting (short side) with the thick flat seal ring into the pressure fitting and tighten. In doing so press against the hexagon of the pressure fitting with a wrench. Place the thin flat seal ring, the fuel-line inlet union and the other flat seal ring on to the long side of the tube fitting and tighten with the hexagon cap nut. Run the engine and check that there are no leaks in the connection.

Parts set 1 587 010 004 for fuel connection with nipple and union nut.

Screw the tube fitting with flat seal ring into the pressure fitting and tighten. In doing so press against the hexagon of the pressure fitting with a wrench. Screw the fuel line to the tube fitting with a union nut and tighten. Run the engine and check that there are no leaks in the connection.

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After-sales Service

Technical Bulletin

PEUGEOT 505 TI/STI
604 TI
with K-Jetronic

VDT-I-PEU 015 En
6.1981
Replaces Ed. 7.1979

Failure of the electric fuel-pump

In the above mentioned vehicles Peugeot have fitted a prefilter in front of the electric fuel pump.
This prefilter is available in two designs: with plastic casing or with metal casing.

In the prefilter with metal casing small plastic particles work themselves loose after a short time. This leads to blocking of the electric fuel-pump (roller cell pump).

Remedy

The prefilter with metal casing should be removed and replaced by the prefilter with plastic casing. The faulty electric fuel-pump should also be replaced.

The prefilter is not a Bosch product and must be obtained from Peugeot.

No guarantee or fair-deal claims can be accepted for electric fuel-pumps which have failed due to defective prefilters.

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